August 3, 1774. NUMB. 2380.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE:

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Esquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received Information that, some Time in *May* last, a certain friendly *Indian* Man, called *JOSEPH WIPEY*, was barbarously murdered in the County of *Westmoreland*: AND WHEREAS there is great Reason to believe, that *JOHN HINKSON* and *JAMES COOPER*, of the same County, were concerned in the Perpetration of the said Murder: AND WHEREAS it is at all Times, but more especially in the present Situation of our Affairs with the Western *Indian* Nations, of the utmost Consequence to the Peace of the Province, that the Perpetrators of such atrocious Offences, not only against the Authority of Government, but in direct Violation of the Treaties with those *Indians*, should be brought to condign and exemplary Punishment, I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, AND DO hereby strictly charge and command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the said *John Hinkson* and *James Cooper*, and to use all lawful Means for apprehending and securing them, that they may be proceeded against according to Law. AND I DO hereby promise and engage, that the public Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS shall be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend the said *John Hinkson* and *James Cooper*, and deliver them into the Custody of the Keeper of the Goal of either of the Counties of *Lancaster*, *York* or *Cumberland*, or the Sum of FIFTY POUNDS for either of them.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, *the Twenty-eighth Day of* July, *in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four.*

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss. JULY 26, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and settle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-house, on the fifth day of September next, at 9 o' clock in the morning, to attend that business; and purpose to proceed on the same, by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is finished. The several county Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective accompts prepared for examination and adjustment, at the time and place aforesaid. And all such who shall fail therein, or neglect to produce their accounts and vouchers, before the 16th of the same month [at which time it is intended to settle the Provincial Treasurer's Accompts] must expect the Committee will be under the necessity of REPORTING such NEGLECT to the Assembly, at their next meeting.

General Post-Office, New-York, July 15, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, for the further improving of correspondence, a RIDER will set out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday, on the arrival of the Post from New-York, and return to that place on Thursday morning following.

By command of the Dep. Post-Master General,
R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

JOHN KAIGHN

HAS for SALE, at his STORE, in Second-street, between Market-street and the Church, a fresh assortment of merchandize, just imported in the Boston Packet, Captain Morth, from Liverpool,

CONSISTING of 10 nail, 11 nail, and ¾ linen checks, and stripes; ¾, ⅞, yard wide, yard and ⅛, and 6qr. cotton checks; striped cotton hollands; cotton and thread hosiery; 6qr. 6qr. and an half, 7qr. and 8qr. bed-bunts; 3qr. and ⅞ striped ticken; dyed pillows or fustian; plain, printed, and pencilled velverets; white and coloured cord-du-roys; cotton velvets; worsted furniture check; brown ozenbrigs, white stitching, and coloured threads; excellent sewing silk; best scarf twist, and fashionable death head and basket buttons; white and striped tapes; coat, shoe, and quality binding; 9, 10, 11, and 12qr. cotton counterpains; check and printed figured linen handkerchiefs; boys and mens felt hats; with a variety of other articles, lately imported from London and Bristol. Also muscovado sugar, French indigo, &c. 6w.

CARLISLE, July 22, 1774.

TO the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, purchased a tract of land, situate and being in the Manor of Louther, in East-Pennsborough township, in the county of Cumberland, and province of Pennsylvania, containing 128 acres, and the usual allowance of 6 acres per cent. for highways, for the consideration of 550l. money of Pennsylvania, I having paid the whole purchase money, 86l. only excepted, for which sum I gave my obligation, bearing date the first day of July, 1774, payable the first of October, next ensuing the date of the said obligation, to John Rogers, of Hanover township, Lancaster county, in the province aforesaid, who is bound, by articles of agreement, to make me a good and sufficient title for the same. And whereas a certain Francis Nickles, of East-Pennsborough township, Cumberland county aforesaid, has declared that he has a title to the said land, and that he will contend for the same, I do forewarn any person or persons whatever from taking any assignment of the obligation aforesaid, as I am determined not to pay the same, or any part thereof, until the said John Rogers settles the matter with the said Francis Nickles, or am compelled by due course of law.

JOHN WILKINS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of an English SERVANT GIRL, who has been accustomed to House-work, and hath between three and four Years to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 12th of August instant, at the house of Henry Dearing, the younger, in New-Hanover township, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Limerick, containing about 100 acres; bounded by lands of Cassimer Messimer, and others; late the estate of Lewis Willawright; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of August instant, at the London Coffee-house, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 10¾ acres, and 39 perches; bounded by ground of Benjamin Harbeson, Christian Diurk, and others; late the estate of HenryElves; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of August instant, at the London Coffee-house, at 6 o' clock in the evening, a certain bank messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Front and west side of Water-streets, between Race and Vine-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 25 feet, and extending through to Water-street aforesaid; bounded by messuages and lots of Bryan Wilkinson, and others; subject to a groundrent of 20s. currency, per annum; a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of the Germantown road, containing 6 acres; bounded by ground of Jonathan Mifflin, and others. Also a certain piece of meadow ground, situate in Moyamensing township, near the Gloucester road, containing 5 acres; bounded by meadow ground of Enoch Flower, and others; the whole late the estate of John Jones; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th day of August instant, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the house of Joseph Price, on Society-hill, opposite the New-market, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Third-street, continued southward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth 80 feet; bounded by ground of George Henden, and others; subject to a groundrent of Six Pounds currency, per annum; late the estate of William Walters; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August instant, at the London Coffee-house, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto appertaining, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth ---- feet; bounded northward by ground of Isaac Snowden, westward with Second-street aforesaid, southward by ground of the heirs of John Snowden, deceased, and eastward by ground in the possession of Alexander Rutherford; subject to a proportionable part of a certain yearly ground rent or sum of 3l. 10s. currency, per annum; late the estate of John Snowden, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 18th day of August instant, at the house of Rudolph Bonner, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain frame stable, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Race-street aforesaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 50 feet; bounded by ground of John Biles, and others; subject to a groundrent of 1l. 4s. 4d. sterling, per annum; late the estate of Jonathan Biles, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 19th day of August instant, at the London Coffee-house, at 7 o' clock in the evening, all the estate, right, title and interest whatsoever, of a certain Thomas James (being the term of his natural life) of and in two pieces or parcels of improved meadow ground, situate on Greenwich-Island, in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in the whole about 9 acres; late the estate of the said Thomas James; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 19th day of August instant, at the London Coffee-house, at 8 o' clock in the evening, five messuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Fourth-street aforesaid 30 feet, and in depth 78 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Israel Pemberton; late the estate of William Henderson; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of August instant, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Front-street, in the District of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 30 feet, and in depth 127 feet; bounded by ground of John M'Calla, and others; subject to a groundrent of 6l. currency, per annum; late the estate of William Suter, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of August instant, at the house of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Fourth-street aforesaid, and between Arch and Race-streets, containing in front on Fourth-street aforesaid, 12 feet 5 inches, and in depth 49 feet and an half; bounded by ground now or late of Richard Hill, and others; late the estate of Jacob Daubendeitle, the elder, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WAS FOUND, a small SUM of MONEY, on the 21st of July ult. on the Road leading from Oxford Church to Philadelphia. The Owner describing the Sum, proving property, and paying the Cost, may have it again, by applying to JOHN DAVIS, at Frankford. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *see the fourth Page.*]

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

ON Wednesday, the 20th ult. several hundreds of the principal inhabitants of Kent county, on Delaware, assembled at the Court-house in Dover, to consider what steps it might be requisite to take within their district, in relation to the present alarming state of public affairs. The business was introduced by a speech delivered by the Rev. SAMUEL MAGAW. He pointed out some of the distinguishing excellencies of the English constitution, and its expansion to America. He traced the origin of the Colonies; the nature of their compact with Great-Britain; the indefeasible rights and immunities secured to them by their charters; their amazing growth and importance. He took notice of the grand prospect that opens to the mind, on viewing a parent country communicating her constitutional privileges, without impairing them; perpetuating happiness to millions of her own children, and incorporating with *them*, as sharers of the same freedom and sweet equality, strangers from almost every kingdom, and of every language under Heaven. He mentioned the unpropitious influence that sundry Ministerial measures and decrees of Parliament, adopted within ten years past, are likely to have upon the liberties of North-America. He shewed the destructive tendency of the Boston Port Bill in particular, and of some other Bills depending. He recommended earnestly to the people, at this very interesting crisis, a prudent, firm, dispassionate behaviour; a consistent, unanimous co-operation with the neighbouring counties, and the provinces in general, in the most peaceable, legal endeavours for obtaining relief. He concluded with enforcing an affectionate, unshaken loyalty to the King; an invariable attachment to religion and virtue; together with patience and unrelaxing œconomy.

Then William Killen and Richard Basset, Esquires, gave a summary view of *natural* and *constitutional* rights, entered into a discussion of the charter privileges of the colonies; and confirmed their doctrine by very satisfactory illustrations from some of the most approved *civilians*; from *Magna Charta—the Bill of Rights*, and other established authorities.

Immediately the freeholders, Gentlemen and others, qualified to vote for Representatives, with a solemnity and readiness greatly to their honour, elected a Committee for the county, and entered into a number of spirited resolves, consonant to those which are taking place throughout all the provinces.

At a general meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the county of Sussex, on Delaware, at the Court-house in Lewis-Town, on Saturday, the 23d of July, 1774.

THIS Assembly, taking into their very serious consideration the present critical situation of American affairs, of the exclusive right of the colonists of imposing taxes upon themselves, of the invasion of that right by the statute of the 6 Geo. III. C. 12, by which statute, and sundry others, the Parliament of Great-Britain have assumed the power of making laws to bind the colonies without their consent, either by themselves or Representatives; a recent instance whereof is exhibited in the late statute, commonly called the Boston Port Bill. Therefore, in order to collect the voice and sentiments of this Assembly, the following articles were proposed, voted, and agreed to.

I. That the inhabitants of this county do owe, and will pay due allegiance to his Majesty King GEORGE the Third.

II. That it is the inherent right of British subjects to be taxed by their own consent, or by Representatives chosen by themselves only, and that every act of the British Parliament, respecting the internal police of North-America, is unconstitutional, and an invasion of our just rights and privileges.

III. That the late act of Parliament, inflicting pains and penalties on the town of Boston, by blocking up their harbour, is a precedent justly alarming to the British colonies in America, and entirely inconsistent with, and subversive of, their constitutional rights and liberties.

IV. That a congress of deputies from the several colonies in North-America, is the most probable and proper mode for obtaining a redress of American grievances, securing our rights and liberties, and re-establishing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and these Colonies, on a constitutional foundation.

V. That the inhabitants of this county will adopt and carry into execution, all and singular such peaceable and constitutional measures as shall be agreed on by a majority of the colonies, by their deputies at the intended Congress.

VI. That the Speaker of the Honourable House of Assembly of this government be desired to write to the several members in this county, requesting them to convene at New-Castle on or before the first day of August next, to appoint deputies to attend at a General Congress for the Colonies, at such time and place, as shall be generally agreed on.

VII. That it is our opinion, that it would conduce to the restoration of the liberties of America, should the colonies enter into a joint agreement, not to import any article of British manufactory, or carry on any branch of trade, unless under such restrictions as may be agreed upon by the Congress.

VIII. That the committee herein after appointed, are hereby desired to receive the subscriptions of such charitable persons in this county, who shall incline to contribute towards the distressed and suffering inhabitants of the town of Boston, and that the money raised by such subscriptions, be disposed of by the said committee, for the use of the said inhabitants, whom we consider as suffering in the common cause of America.

IX. That the Committee now to be chosen consist of thirteen persons, viz. Thomas Robinson, Levin Crapper, Boaz Manlove, Benjamin Burton, and John Wiltbank,

Eſquires, and Stephen Townſend, Gentleman, the Repreſentatives of this county, and David Hall, Eſq; the Rev. Matthew Wilſon, Jacob Moore, Eſq; Mr. John Clowes, Daniel Nunez, Eſq; John Rodney, Eſq; and Mr. William Peery, who, or any ſeven of them, being duly notified, are to meet, and correſpond with the other provinces and counties of this government, and to give inſtructions to our Deputies for the intended Congreſs when choſen, in order that all may unite in promoting, and endeavouring to attain, the great and valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing Reſolutions.

FREDERICKSBURG (in Virginia) July 17.

His Excellency the Earl of Dunmore arrived here in perfect health on Friday evening, and this morning, at eight o'clock, ſet out on his way to the back country. His Lordſhip's care for the poor inhabitants that are ſettled in the frontier counties, which are now expoſed to the horrors of an Indian war, partly induces him to take this journey; hoping that he may, after getting acquainted with the ſituation of affairs in that country, be able to give ſuch directions, as will in ſome meaſure ſecure them and their families from the cruelties of the Savages, who have already done a good deal of miſchief. The ſculking parties that have hitherto been diſcovered do not conſiſt of many in a body, and it is thought they intend ſome grand ſtroke ſoon, as they have been ſeen pretty low down in the ſettlements, in ſmall parties of five and ſix, and ſometimes not more than three and four together, without doing any miſchief; from which it is judged, their buſineſs was to make themſelves acquainted with the country, and find out the ſettlements, ſo that they may, at any time, bring in a party ſufficient to deſtroy them at once, and retreat before any body of men could be collected to go againſt them.—The crops of wheat in this neighbourhood will far exceed all expectation, after receiving ſo ſevere a ſhock as the froſt on the fourth of May gave it. Harveſt is now nearly got in, and the farmers think they ſhall make two thirds, if not three fourths, of a crop.

A C A R D.

A VIRGINIAN preſents his compliments to the Jockey Clubs of Fredericksburg and Portſmouth, and begs that they will ſuppreſs their ſporting ſpirit, till the circumſtances of America can permit it with more decency. He alſo begs leave to recommend to the moſt ſerious conſideration of theſe clubs, whether their purſes, applied to the relief of the diſtreſſed Boſtonians, would not afford them more real pleaſure, than all that can ariſe from viewing a painful conteſt between two or three animals.

BOSTON, July 21.

A correſpondent obſerves, that if the bills ſhould paſs for altering the government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, it cannot be ſuppoſed that any man of character will accept of, or act in, any affair contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws and chartered rights of the people; if any perſons ſhould be found ſo *abandoned*, as to act againſt the liberty and the voice of this country, they muſt be eſteemed the vileſt enemies of freedom, and the baſeſt wretches above ground.

The firmneſs and unanimity of the people to defend their invaluable rights, notwithſtanding the reſtleſſneſs of a little ſelfiſh faction, does this province honour.—At a meeting of ſixty gentlemen, deputies of the ſeveral towns in the county of Berkſhire, a number of judicious, ſpirited reſolves were paſſed, and a non-conſumption agreement agreed upon, to encourage our own manufactures, and a ſubſcription for the Boſton ſufferers, by the Port-Act. The accounts from Connecticut are the moſt eucouraging, and the firmneſs, activity and generoſity of the other colonies is aſtoniſhing to the enemies of American freedom—Courage Americans, and with the help of God, the ſlavery intended us may be warded off, and our tranquility eſtabliſhed.

We are well informed that the greateſt part of the province of New-Hampſhire have come into the Non-conſumption agreement.

By accounts from the North and South, Eaſt and Weſt, of this province—the Non-conſumption agreement is come into with ſcarce a diſſentient in many towns.

Large orders for Fall goods have been countermanded, occaſioned by the Non-conſumptive agreement.

Tueſday laſt the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk, waited upon his Excellency Governor GAGE, and preſented the following Addreſs.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE preſent term affords the earlieſt opportunity to the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk, to addreſs your Excellency on your ſafe arrival, and acceſſion to the Chief Seat of Government in this province.

Your Excellency's appointment at this time of difficulty and diſtreſs, is a renewed inſtance of the King's great attention and regard to the intereſt of this country and Great-Britain, when the exertion of great abilities are ſo very neceſſary to reſtore that peace and harmony, which every good man muſt moſt ſincerely deſire; and we doubt not that the exerciſe of the important powers you are veſted with will diſcover thoſe principles of benevolence, which have ever diſtinguiſhed your Excellency in other departments.

We aſſure you, Sir, in our ſtation we ſhall uſe our beſt endeavours to promote juſtice, and a due obedience to the laws, and to our utmoſt advance the proſperity and happineſs of your adminiſtration.

The *GOVERNOR*'s Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

IT is with much thankfulneſs I receive your Addreſs; your obliging gratulations on my ſafe arrival, and the idea you are pleaſed to entertain of my abilities, coming from Gentlemen ſo diſtinguiſhed as the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas, cannot fail of being extremely grateful to me.

The hopes you form through me of peace and harmony being reſtored betwixt Great-Britain and this province, as it is my warmeſt wiſh, ſo it calls forth the exertion of all my abilities to that effect, and the aſſiſtance you are pleaſed to promiſe me of uſing your beſt endeavours to promote juſtice, and a due obedience to the laws, muſt contribute greatly to this deſirable end. Boſton, July 19, 1774.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in *New-England*,

An ADDRESS of the Freeholders and Tradeſmen of the Town of *Eaſton*, in the County of *Briſtol*.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE do wait on your Excellency to pay our hearty congratulations on your arrival to this province, to acknowledge our gratitude to our Sovereign, for his gracious appointment of you to the head of this province at this very important juncture, and to give you firm aſſurance, that we will do every thing in our power, in our reſpective ſtations, to promote peace and good order in the province.

We, in full confidence from the amiable character your Excellency has obtained in your other important departments in America, rely you will ever delight in the promoting the good of this government.

We find a peculiar difficulty in expreſſing the diſtreſſes of our minds, relating to the unhappy circumſtances of this province, and can with ſincerity ſay, that we have no doubt, from your well known character, you will do all that is in your power, to extricate us out of our diſtreſſes, in any way conſiſtent with the true intereſt of Great-Britain and her Colonies, which we hold inſeparable; and we do bear our teſtimony againſt all riots, routs, combinations, and unwarrantable reſolves, which we apprehend have been the unhappy occaſion of many of our troubles:—And as there is now circulating throughout this province certain inflammatory pieces, ſigned by order of the Committee of Correſpondence of the Town of Boſton, directed to the ſeveral towns in this province, ſtimulating the people to break off all connexions with Great-Britain, which have ſtill a tendency to alienate the affections of the people of this province from the Mother Country, and create diſcord and confuſion: We do aſſure your Excellency, that we will do every thing in our power to diſcountenance ſuch proceedings, and are ready to aid the Civil Officers in the execution of the good and wholeſome laws, and render your Excellency's adminiſtration ſucceſsful and proſperous.

Signed by 46 Inhabitants.

The *GOVERNOR*'s Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you thanks for this obliging Addreſs, and the aſſurance you give me of doing all in your power, in your reſpective ſtations, to promote peace and good order in the province. It is the duty of my ſtation to uſe every endeavour to reſtore harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies, and it is my moſt ardent wiſh, as an Engliſhman, that the union betwixt them was ſo ſtrongly cemented as never to be diſſolved.

But while unwearied pains are taken to inflame the minds of the people againſt the Mother Country, paying no attention to truth, law or juſtice, viſibly with intent to widen the breach, which might be repaired by temper, decency and moderation, ſo ſalutary a work appears unfortunately at too great a diſtance. Boſton, July 19, 1774.

We hear that Col. Willard Knowles, of Eaſtham, has lately made ſuch conceſſions and acknowledgments to that town, relative to his trading in and purchaſing of tea imported in Captain Loring's Brig, which was caſt aſhore at Cape-Cod laſt Winter, as that, at a Meeting held there the 5th inſtant, they voted to be ſatisfactory, and that he again be re-inſtated in their favour; alſo that the cenſures upon his former conduct be eraſed from the records of the town.

Friday laſt, a number of public ſpirited Gentlemen at Marblehead, raiſed a ſubſcription for 207 quintals of codfiſh, about 50 jars of oil, and forty pounds lawful money in ſpecie, for the uſe of the induſtrious poor of this town, at this citical juncture of our public affairs.

July 25. On Wedneſday laſt Captain Giddings arrived at Portſmouth in 9 weeks from London, but has brought no tea, nor any late news, as has been reported.

The ſame day arrived there the ſloop from Halifax, which lately carried the tea from that place: The Captain aſſures, that he ſafely landed that diſagreeable commodity there, though much againſt the minds of the inhabitants, who are determined not to purchaſe it. Tea is ſold there at Half a Dollar a pound.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION for the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for preventing and puniſhing of Vice, Profanity and Immorality.

IN humble imitation of the laudable example of our moſt gracious Sovereign GEORGE the THIRD, who in the firſt year of his reign was pleaſed to iſſue his Royal proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing of vice and immorality, in which he declares his Royal purpoſe to puniſh all perſons guilty thereof, and upon all occaſions to beſtow marks of his Royal favour on perſons, diſtinguiſhed for their piety and virtue.

I therefore, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, publiſh this proclamation, exhorting all his Majeſty's ſubjects to avoid all hypocriſy, ſedition, licentiouſneſs, and all other immoralities, and to have a grateful ſenſe of all God's mercies, making the divine laws the rule of their conduct.

I therefore command all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and other officers, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to enforce the laws for promoting religion and virtue, and reſtraining all vice and ſedition; and I earneſtly recommend to all Miniſters of the Goſpel, that they be vigilant and active in inculcating a due ſubmiſſion to the laws of God and man; and I exhort all the people of this province, by every means in their power, to contribute what they can towards a general reformation of manners, reſtitution of peace and good order, and a proper ſubjection to the laws, as they expect the bleſſing of Heaven.

And I do further declare, that in the diſpoſal of the offices of honour and truſt within this province, the ſupporters of true religion and good government ſhall be conſidered as the fitteſt objects of ſuch appointments.

And I hereby require the Juſtices of Aſſize, and Juſtices of the Peace in this province, to give ſtrict charge to the Grand Jurors for the proſecution of offenders againſt the laws: And that, in their ſeveral Courts, they cauſe this proclamation to be publicly read immediately before the charge is given.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in Salem, the 21ſt day of July, 1774, in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,

THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

Laſt Friday two companies of the 64th regiment went from Caſtle-William, to encamp near his Excellency Governor Gage's ſeat in Danvers.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 1.

On the 18th ult. died at Norwalk, in his 75th year, Thomas Fitch, Eſq; late Governor of Connecticut; a Gentleman of great abilities, and infinite probity.

Laſt Monday a large number of the inhabitants, agreeable to an advertiſement for that purpoſe, attended at the City-Hall, but nothing deciſive was reſolved upon; the Committee of Correſpondence met in the evening, according to previous adjournment, and ordered the following hand-bill to be printed and diſperſed through the city:

Committee-Chamber, New-York, July 25, 1774.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* COMMITTEE *of* CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. Henry Remſen, ſeconded by Mr. Abraham Duryee, made a motion in the words following:

Mr. CHAIRMAN,

I move that a poll be opened at the uſual places of election in each ward in this city, on Thurſday, the 28th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to elect five Deputies for the city and county of New-York, to meet in Congreſs at Philadelphia, on the firſt of September next; and in order that the ſame may be conducted in the moſt unexceptionable manner, I further move, that this Committee requeſt the favour of the Aldermen, Common Council, and Veſtry in each ward, to ſuperintend the ſame; and that the Committee of Mechanics be alſo requeſted to appoint two perſons in each ward, to attend with two of this Committee, for the ſame purpoſe; that not only the freeholders and freemen, but all perſons who pay taxes, be deemed qualified to vote.

Which being unanimouſly agreed to,

Ordered,

That the ſame be forthwith carried into execution, and public notice thereof immediately given by printed hand-bills.

Committee-Chamber, New-York, July 28, 1774.

THE Committee, obſerving a miſtake in the account given in Mr. Holt's paper, of the opinion declared by the Delegates nominated to attend the Congreſs, relative to the moſt proper meaſures to be adopted by the Colonies, in the preſent alarming ſituation.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this Committee, relative to that matter, be publiſhed in the News-papers.

New-York, July 26, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you are upon the nomination of Delegates to repreſent the city and county of New-York at the propoſed Congreſs, in order to avoid the inconveniences that may ariſe from a conteſted election, we are requeſted, as a Committee from a number of citizens, to aſk you, whether on your part you will engage to uſe your utmoſt endeavours at the propoſed Congreſs, that an agreement not to import goods from Great-Britain, until the American grievances be redreſſed, be entered into by the Colonies, there to be repreſented. If you will ſo engage, the body by whom we are nominated will ſupport you, if not, that body have a ſett of candidates, who will comply with the propoſed engagement.

Preſented by Meſſrs.
ABRAHAM BRASIER,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
FRANCIS VAN DYCK,
JEREMIAH PLATT,
CHRISTOPHER DUYCKINCK.

New-York, July 26, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

SHOULD we become your Delegates, we beg leave to aſſure you, that we will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to carry every meaſure into execution, at the propoſed Congreſs, that may then be thought conducive to the general intereſt of the Colonies; and at preſent are of opinion, that a general Non-importation Agreement, faithfully obſerved, would prove the moſt efficacious means to procure a redreſs of our grievances. Permit us to add, that we are led to make this declaration of our ſentiments becauſe we think it right, and not as an inducement to be favoured with your votes;—nor have we the leaſt objection to your electing any Gentlemen as your Delegates, in whom you think you can repoſe greater confidence than in,

Gentlemen,

Your humble Servants,

Signed by
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
JOHN ALSOP,
ISAAC LOW,
JOHN JAY.

Received the following in anſwer to the above.

AT a meeting of a number of citizens, convened at the houſe of Mr. Mariner, it is unanimouſly agreed, that they acquieſce in the nomination of the following Gentlemen, as Delegates to repreſent the city and county of New-York at the enſuing Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia the Firſt of September next,

Meſſrs. PHILIP LIVINGSTON.
JOHN ALSOP,
ISAAC LOW,
JAMES DUANE,
JOHN JAY.

New-York, 27th July, 1774.

Preſented by Meſſrs.
ABRAHAM BRASIER,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
JEREMIAH PLATT,
FRANCIS VAN DYCK,
CHRISTOPHER DUYCKINCK.

THE Gentlemen of this Committee, appointed to attend the poll held in the different wards of this city, for the election of five Delegates, to repreſent this city and county at the enſuing Congreſs, delivered the poll liſts, taken at the ſaid elections in each ward of this city, ſubſcribed by the Magiſtrates and others, under whoſe ſuperintendance the ſame was held; which ſaid ſeveral poll liſts being read and examined, it appears that Philip Livingſton, Iſaac Low, John Alſop, James Duane, and John Jay, the perſons nominated by this Committee, were unanimouſly elected Delegates for the aforeſaid purpoſe.

The Committee, appointed to take the diſtreſſes of the Poor of the town of Boſton, and ways and means for their relief, into conſideration, report, that they have entered upon that enquiry, and will make a full report upon the matters ſubmitted to them at the next meeting of this Committee. By order of the Committee,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

On Tueſday afternoon a detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Capt. Farrington, with the Lieutenants Trotter and Laye, and a quantity of ordnance, ſtores, &c. embarked on board the Brigantine Tranſport for Boſton.

Laſt Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday mornings, the ſeveral detachments of his Majeſty's 47th regiment, commanded by Colonel Neſbitt, arrived in this city, from their quarters at Amboy, Brunſwick and Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jerſey.

Wedneſday morning the Royal Regiment of Welſh Fuzileers, under the command of Colonel Barnard, embarked on board the three Tranſports that arrived here a few days ago from Boſton.—The harmony which, ever ſince their arrival in New-York, has ſubſiſted betwixt the citizens and this very reſpectable corps of his Majeſty's troops, cannot be exceeded in the chronicles of any other garriſon.

Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight the Corporation of this City met, and agreed to Mr. CHRISTOPHER COLLES's propoſal for ſupplying this city with freſh water, by means of

a Steam Engine, Refervoir and Conduit Pipes; and in order to carry the ſaid uſeful and laudable deſign into immediate execution, they reſolved to iſſue promiſſory notes as the work ſhall advance.——According to this deſign, the water will be conveyed through every ſtreet and lane in this city, with a perpendicular Conduit Pipe at every hundred yards, at which water may be drawn at any time of the day or night; and in caſe of fire, each Conduit Pipe will be ſo contrived, as to communicate with the extinguiſhing fire-engines, whereby a ſpeedy and plentiful ſupply of water may be had in that calamitous ſituation.

About five o'clock, laſt Thurſday afternoon, we had here a heavy ſhower of rain, attended with the ſharpeſt thunder and lightning that has been remembered by the oldeſt men amongſt us: The lightning ſtruck the main-top-gallant-maſt of the ſhip Boon, Capt. Braſs, lying at Hallet's wharff, and ſhattered it, with the main-top-maſt and main-maſt, all in pieces, and ſtruck down four white men (one the mate) and a negroe, who all lay ſome hours in a doubtful ſtate, but are now tolerably well, all but the negroe, who is yet deprived of his ſight.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 3.

Copy of a Letter from the COMMITTEE *of Boſton to the* COMMITTEE *of Baltimore.*

GENTLEMEN, *Boſton, July* 16, 1774.

YOUR important letter of the 27th ult. with the inclоſures, came ſafe to hand, and were regarded as "good news from a far country." The part taken by the province of Maryland muſt henceforth ſtop the mouths of thoſe blaſphemers of humanity, who have affected to queſtion the exiſtence of *public virtue*. So bright an example as you have ſet, cannot fail to animate and encourage even the lukewarm and indifferent, more eſpecially ſuch honeſt men as wiſh to be aſſured of ſupport, before they engage in ſo weighty an enterprize.

The account you give us of the ſpirit and magnanimity of the people of Virginia, confirm us in the opinion we have ever had of that ancient Colony, of whoſe diſintereſted virtue this province has had ample experience. The noble ſacrifice you ſtand ready to make of the ſtaple commodity of your province, ſo materially affecting the revenue of Great-Britain, and your generous interpoſition in our favour, have our warmeſt acknowledgments. So much honour, wiſdom, public and private virtue; ſo much readineſs in every Colony, to afford every ſpecies of aid and aſſiſtance that the ſuffering ſtate requires, muſt convince a *venal Herd*, that notwithſtanding they may be utterly unacquainted with the meaning of the word *Patriotiſm*, it has however a ſubſtantial exiſtence in North-America. With the ſmiles of all governing providence upon the vigorous efforts of our ineſtimable brethren at home and abroad, we promiſe ourſelves a final deliverance from the calamities we are now ſubjected to; and which, for our own, our country, and poſterity's political ſalvation, we reſolve, by God's aſſiſtance, to ſuſtain with fortitude and patience. We are,

Gentlemen,

Your friends and fellow-countrymen.

Signed by order, WM. COOPER, *Clerk.*

By the Virginia Papers we learn, that there have lately been general Meetings in the Counties of York, New Kent, Dinwiddie, Cheſterfield, Eſſex, Middleſex, and Surry, at which many ſpirited reſolves were agreed to, and Deputies appointed to attend the general meeting of Deputies from the other Counties and Corporations within that Colony, in the City of Williamſburg, on the firſt day of this month.

At a *Commencement* held at the College of Philadelphia on Monday laſt, Meſſieurs JAMES HUTCHINSON, and JAMES WYNKOOP, were admitted to the Degree of *Bachelors of Phyſic*.

On Friday morning departed this life, in the 15th year of her age, Miſs POLLY STILES, daughter of Captain HENRY STILES, and on the evening of the ſame day her remains were interred in Chriſt-Church burying-ground.

At a period of life when little more is expected than the fair preſages of future excellencies, this amiable young Lady *poſſeſſed* the moſt agreeable accompliſhments and virtues of her ſex. Her underſtanding was ſolid—her fancy lively—and her manners were engaging. Her virtues flowed from a *native* ſweetneſs and purity of mind; her faults were unknown.—But

The colours of expreſſion are too feint;
Let thought deſcribe, what thought alone can paint.
Think what the DAUGHTER—WOMAN—
FRIEND *ſhould be,*
You've then her character—for ſuch was ſhe.

From Glouceſter county we learn, that laſt Friday ſe'nnight they had a violent thunder-guſt about noon, when the lightning ſet fire to a barn near Great Timber-creek, in the tenure of Joſiah Sharpe, which, in a ſhort time, was entirely conſumed, together with all the grain, ſuppoſed about 300 buſhels, belonging to ſaid Sharpe, a light waggon, &c. but happily did no other damage, as he had turned out his horſes before the guſt came on. And the next day they had a great deal of rain, attended with very ſharp lightning and hard thunder, when a barn in Waterford townſhip, and a houſe in Haddonfield, were ſtruck by the lightning, but did not receive any conſiderable damage.

*** The SCHOOLMASTERS of this City and its Diſtricts, on account of the extreme heat of the weather, have agreed on a vacation, in their reſpective ſchools, from the 4th to the 15th inſtant, for the mutual health of themſelves and pupils.

ANECDOTE.

ABOUT the year 1734, Sir Robert Walpole having planned an act for a general exciſe, communicated to the King his intentions of having it paſſed, with aſſurances at the ſame time of its producing a very conſiderable revenue. His Majeſty approved the plan, and ordered Sir Robert to proſecute it. The bill was accordingly introduced into the houſe, and cauſed ſo general a ferment in the nation, that, after the ſecond reading, Sir Robert, on his return from the houſe, would in all probability have been murdered, had he not been reſcued by Col. Horſey of the guards, all the avenues to the houſe being thronged with people, fired with reſentment againſt ſo iniquitous a bill, and eager to revenge themſelves on the framer of it. Sir Robert then dreading the conſequences of its paſſing, went to his Majeſty, and applied for permiſſion to decline it altogether. The King however inſiſted on the proſecution of it, and ſending for John, Duke of Argyle, who was then General of the forces in Great-Britain, aſked him in what condition his army was? The anſwer was, in a very good one. Are the regiments complete? As much ſo as they generally are in times of peace. Can you depend on them? I will be anſwerable for every one of them to a man. Then it *ſhall* paſs, ſaid his Majeſty: On which the Duke deſired to know what was to paſs; and on being informed; the noble General anſwered, May it pleaſe your Majeſty! Whenever you turn your arms againſt your enemies, I will pledge myſelf for their good behaviour; but if you turn Engliſh arms againſt Engliſh arms, I will not be reſponſible for them. Nobly ſaid, even to Majeſty! But now we are ſo genteelly baſhful, that we dare not ſay as much to a tyrant miniſter.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Two Brothers, J. French, Schooner Polly, J. Green, Sloop Induſtry, C. Gale, and Sloop Hawke, A. Thaxter, from N. Carolina. Ship Hope, R. M'Clenachan, N. Caſtle, on Delaware. Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, S. Carolina. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Sloop Thomas, W. Worth, Virginia. Schooner Priſcilla, W. Wiſe, Maryland. Schooner Joſeph, P. Bubier, Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Guadaloupe. Brig Peggy and Sally, S. Crawford, Gibralter. Ship Queen of Portugal, J. Caſtle, Ferrol. Brig Bolton, J. Harr, St. Sebaſtians. Brig Recovery, W. Lawrence, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS. Brig Betſy, R. Patterſon, for Jamaica. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Schooner Yorke, W. Carliſle, Antigua. Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſborn, Liverpool. Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills, Schooner John, E. Howell, N. Carolina. Sloop Joſeph, P. Bubier, Marblehead. Brig Addiſon, T. Candell, Ferrol. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Liſbon. Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland. Schooner Two Brothers, T. Ellis, Sloop Sally, J. Thompſon, and Schooner Polly, W. Newton, N. Providence. Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, Falmouth.

CLEARED. Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts. Sloop Sally, C. Wood, Georgia. Sloop Ranger, H M'Cabe, Maryland. Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Schooner Supply, Z. Jones, N. England. Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Brig Ann, A. May, Madeira. Sloop John, J. Spafford, St. Vincents. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, N. York. Brig Anna, J. Forſter, Sloop Dolphin, A. Sweeny, Dominica. Schooner Wray Galley, G. Wray, Virginia. Schooner Polly, C. Babbidge, Salem, N. England.

City of Philadelphia, July 20, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen and Six-pence to Nineteen Shillings*, per C.
RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.

White Bread lb. oz.	*Middl. Do.* lb. oz.	*Rye Do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf, is 0 6¾	1d. loaf, is 0 7¼	1d. loaf, is 0 10¼
2d. ditto, 0 13½	2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto 1 4½
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto 2 9
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto 5 2
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto 7 11

THE VOTES of the laſt Sitting of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, from July 18 to July 23, are publiſhed and ſold by

HENRY MILLER,
IN RACE-STREET. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 3, 1774.

THE beſt Muſcovado SUGARS in hogſheads, tierces, and barrels; Montſerratt, Barbados, and Tortola RUM; rice, Carolina ſoal leather, beaver, deer-ſkins, indigo, coffee, and Carolina reeds, juſt imported, and to be ſold by

BRIGHT AND PECHIN,
At their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, about mid-way between Race and Vine-ſtreets. ¶

OFFICE for the SALE of Real Eſtates.

THIS DAY, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold by public vendue, at the late China Factory in the Diſtrict of Southwark, a pair of large mill-ſtones, each ſtone ſurrounded with a circle of caſt iron, weighing about two tons and an half, and run on a circular caſt iron plate of the ſame weight: Alſo a wrought iron axis, and a large ſhaft on which they run. The ſtones are fixed in the manner of a Tanner's bark-mill, for which purpoſe they would be very uſeful.

Sundry iron bolts, gudgeons, ſcrews and burs of various ſizes.

Pieces of bar-iron and iron-works of different ſorts.

A ſhaft and frame-work of a large mill, which is ſurrounded by a cedar frame of ſet work, hooped with iron; the inſide is paved with very ſmooth large flat ſtone, which will be ſold in ſuch manner as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. They are very proper to grind paint upon.

Sundry large tubs and vats of various ſhapes and ſizes, very ſuitable for ſoap-boilers, &c.

Two iron ſtoves, with their pipes.

A rolling preſs, for copper-plate printing; and other articles made uſe of in the China Factory.

*** Some of the buildings, and ground on which they ſtand, are to be let on groundrent, by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

WAS LOST, the 25th of July, a black SPANIEL PUPPY, about 4 months old, lately trimmed about the body and legs. Whoever will bring him to the PRINTERS hereof, or give information where he is, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward.

Baltimore-Town, July 30, 1774.

THE ſubſcribers will receive into their ſtores at this place, and take charge of ſhipping off (without any expence) all contributions made, in any kind of proviſions or grain, for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton; either by the people of this, or any other county in the province of Maryland, or the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, who may not have convenient opportunities to ſhip off ſuch contributions. A regular account ſhall be kept of all we may receive and ſhip, for the ſatisfaction of the contributors and the public.

SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, maſter taylor in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, in this city, a German ſervant man, named FREDERICK BRICK, about 27 years of age, 5 feet high, a taylor by trade, and a native from the country of Heſſe; he came laſt fall from Rotterdam to this place, ſpeaks good Hollandiſh and German, and very quick; he has browniſh hair of a natural curl, much intermixt with grey, he is fond of ſtrong liquor, and very talkative and unruly when drunk. Had on, when he went away, a blue coat with yellow buttons and a cape of the ſame cloth, cut round before, ſilk waiſtcoat, with yellow, green and red ſtripes, the back parts of white linen, much patched, black everlaſting breeches, without lining; took with him two ſhirts, one white, the other check, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of cotton, blue and white, this country made, the other a pair of knit worſted ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, with carved ſilver buckles, alſo ſilver knee-buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber his maſter, or ſecures him, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HEMBEL. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1774.

WHEREAS MARGARET, the wife of JAMES GOTTIER, junior, hath eloped from her ſaid huſband, and taken ſundry things with her, I find myſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of taking this method of warning the public, not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. JAMES GOTTIER, junior. §

New-York, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS, on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in Half Johannes, of 9 dwt. to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in Boſton, from whence he removed to Quebec, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in New-Caſtle, Virginia, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain John F. Pruym, for Albany, and took with him a blue caſſimer, and dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Joſeph Thorp, in any of his Majeſty's goals on this continent, ſhall be entitled to *Ten per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of *Fifty Pounds* when convicted. Apply to *Curſon* and *Seaton*, of New-York; *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of Philadelphia; *Robert Chriſtie*, of Baltimore; *James Gibſon*, and *Company*, of Virginia; *John Bondfield*, of Quebec; *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, which will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off the continent.

TO BE SOLD,
ON VERY MODERATE TERMS,

SEVERAL TRACTS of very good unimproved LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the north-eaſt branch of the Saſquehanna, from 6 to 20 miles diſtant from the town of Sunbury. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN SIMPSON, at the mouth of Mahony creek, or to ELLIS HUGES, Eſq; at the mouth of Catawaſſey, who will ſhew the lands, and inform the purchaſers of the terms, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, who will give ſufficient titles for ſaid lands.

‡ 6 W. WILLIAM WEST, jun.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Mr. Nicholas Hauſegger, at the town of Lebanon, in Lancaſter county, on Friday, 22d ult, a grey MARE, about 13 hands high, ſtrong and well made, about 12 years old, trots, paces and gallops well, has a thick mane and tail, ſmall brown ſpecks all over her body, and a lump of the ſize of an egg at the bottom of her belly, near her off hind leg. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and will bring her to Mr. Philip Marſteller, or Mr. Nicholas Hauſegger, in ſaid town of Lebanon, or to Mr. Elijah Weed, Tavern-keeper, in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid in Lebanon by the above Gentlemen, or in Philadelphia, by C. MILLER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on this fall or next ſpring, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in the townſhip of Haverford, and partly in Radnor, in the county of Cheſter, containing 536 acres, one half whereof is cleared, the remaining part exceeding well timbered. There is on ſaid tract about 40 acres of very good watered meadow, and a large quantity more may be made and watered, whereon is three dwelling-houſes, one whereof is a large commodious ſtone houſe and kitchen, with four rooms on a floor, five fire places, good garrets and cellars, a waſh-houſe, with a well of water in it, adjoining the kitchen, a large frame weaver's ſhop, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of good water; there is erected on ſaid place a tan-yard, mill-houſe, currying-ſhop, and beam-houſe, and other things, ſuitable for carrying on the buſineſs; the water that ſupplies the yard hath plenty of fall above the vats; there is on this place two orchards, one is large and remarkably good for bearing every year, the other is young, with 120 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, ſuch as peaches, pears, cherry and plumb trees; there is likewiſe on ſaid place, a large frame barn and ſtables, cow-houſe, and other out-houſes, one other ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, two rooms on a floor, three fire places, a garret and cellar, a good new log barn, ſtable, cow-houſe, and ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of good water; the other houſe ſquared logs, two fire places, two rooms on a floor, a ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water, there is likewiſe a good barn almoſt new, ſtable and cow-houſe and other out-houſes; the whole in good repair, and well watered with never failing ſprings, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, the title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or part, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the owner living on the premiſes. ¶ 7/6 JOHN LEWIS.

STOPPED, on ſuſpicion of being STOLEN, a large old ſilver faced WATCH. Whoever has loſt the ſame, and will apply to me, JOSEPH CASSIN, *living in Southwark, within one mile of Philadelphia, proving their property, paying charges, may have it again.*

To be ſold by the above Joſeph Caſſin, *a hearty Negroe wench, about 17 years of age, warranted ſound, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles.* ¶

Brandywine Hundred, New Caſtle County, Auguſt 2, 1774.

STOLEN, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 27th of July laſt, at night, a bay MARE, 16 years old, 14 hands high, paces and trots, has a large ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip, her mane moſt all cut off, ſwitch tail, a creaſe runs up one of her hind hoofs, which is liable to ſplit; goes very dull. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and mare, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward; for the mare only Twenty Shillings, paid by

§ JOSHUA NORTH.

Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, Auguſt 1, 1774.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant lad, named *Cornelius Crimmen*, a native of Ireland, came from Dublin laſt fall, is about 16 years of age, of a ſmall ſtature, a very impudent, gabby, pert chap, a fine whiſtler, likely ſmiling countenance, a great liar, ſays he was with the ſoldiers in Ireland, but he will ſay any thing, likes liquor well; has on, to my knowledge, only a coarſe wool hat, ſcalped in the new mode, a coarſe ſhirt, and trowſers, of tow linen, the trowſers quite new, old ſhoes, wore at the toes, &c. has ſome money, but not known what ſum, but may be ſomething conſiderable, as he was hoſtler, and very handy at that buſineſs, ſo he may buy ſome clothes, &c. Any perſon that ſhall take up ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by RICHARD JACOBS, at the Sign of the Hat. ¶

Auguſt 2, 1774.

WHEREAS my wife MARY hath eloped from me, I therefore warn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. JAMES PAULHILL. ¶

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER will meet with EMPLOYMENT for a conſiderable Time, by applying to STEWART HERBERT, Printer, in Lancaſter.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1774.

BROKE into the meadow of the ſubſcribers, on Greenwich-Iſland, ſundry times, a dun HORSE, about 14 hands high, his age unknown, with a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, and a black liſt down his back, his off hind foot white, ſhod all round, and paces; he has a brand on his near ſhoulder, not eaſy to be perceived what it is, but ſuppoſed to be A. A. The owner is deſired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame. THOMAS TILBURY, and RICHARD HUMPHREYS. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the 22d of September next,

THE Wet and Dry Goods Houſes and Stores at Kennet Square; the extenſive trade that has been and may be carried on at this place is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to mention any thing farther. For terms, apply to

Kennet Square, July 25, 1774. J. MUSGRAVE.

☞ Wanted, a neat four year old Bay Gelding for a match, he muſt be full 15 hands high, well and genteelly made; alſo a very neat young Gelding for a hackney, he muſt be of a good ſize, well gaited, of a lofty carriage, free from ſtumbling and ſtarting, of good courage, and pace eaſy, for which a good price will be given. A few common horſes on hand for ſale, by

¶ J. MUSGRAVE.

EAST-TOWN, July 29, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Retailers and others, that are ſubject to pay Duty on ſpirituous Liquors in the county of Cheſter, that they are earneſtly deſired to pay off ſaid Duties, at or before next Auguſt Court for ſaid County. Attendance will be given by the Subſcriber, on the 30th and 31ſt Days of Auguſt, and the 1ſt Day of September next, at the Houſe of William Kerlin, in the Borough of Cheſter, to receive ſaid Duties. ‖ THOMAS TUCKER.

Glouceſter County, July 29, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of JACOB LONG, of the ſaid County, that they are requeſted to meet the Subſcriber, at John Shaw's, on the 29th of October next, by 10 o'Clock ſaid Day, in order that of the Debts due to each Creditor as ſhall then appear, there may be a Dividend of all the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, according to an Act of Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, as the whole of the ſaid Diviſion will be diſcharged and paid off on ſaid day, without any further notice hereafter, by GEORGE VANLEER, Aſſignee.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, about 32 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, has been well uſed to plantation work. Alſo a NEGROE WENCH, about 25 years of age, who has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles; and a male CHILD, of one year and a half old; the wench is fit for town or country work. They can be well recommended for ſobriety, honeſty and induſtry. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, the 19th inſtant, a ſorrel roan MARE, four years old laſt month, about 12 hands high, marked on the left ſide with three pretty large ſcars about a foot and an half from the ears; ſhe is a little lame in the hind right foot. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Fifth and Race-ſtreets, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Philadelphia, July 26, 1774. ‖ PETER ISINGBURG.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber holds a tract of land, in Amity townſhip, in the county of Berks, which is a part of a large tract, granted by patent to Andrew Rudman in the year 1701.---And whereas ſeveral of the title deeds, viz. One from the ſaid Rudman to Andrew Sandal, one from ſaid Sandal to Benjamin Burden, one from ſaid Burden to Henry Bell, and one from ſaid Bell to Andrew Foulke, are either loſt or miſlaid. The ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he intends petitioning the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, at their next meeting, for a law to bar the heirs of the ſaid Rudman, Sandal, Burden and Bell, from claiming any part of the lands held by the ſubſcriber, under the aforeſaid grant to Rudman, and to ſupply the loſs of the aforeſaid deeds.

October 28, 1773. ¶ DANIEL ANDREWS.

STRAYED away, or STOLEN, the 22d of July ult. at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover, Burlington county, a bay MARE, 3 years old paſt, a trotter, ſhe has a ſmall mane, brown legs, and her off gambril joint has a lump on the back part of it. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have the mare again, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS reward, and for the mare only FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH LAMB.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 25th of July, at night, a China faced WATCH, maker's name and number forgot; it is ſuppoſed to have been taken away by two men and a woman, from Philadelphia, who were reaping in the neighbourhood at that time, and are ſince gone back. Whoever ſecures ſaid watch, or gives information, ſo as the owner may get it again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ RICHARD WEBB.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Antietam Forge, in Frederick county, on the 19th of July, 1774, two ſervant men, viz.

TIMOTHY SHAW, a convict, about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, very ſhort hair, about 35 years of age; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, a ſmall lincey jacket, ſtriped round the body, a new ſhirt, and old ſhoes.

CON GELLAHER, an indented ſervant, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, ſhort brown hair, pock-marked, about 25 years of age, clothed the ſame as SHAW; they both came from Ireland about a month ago. Whoever ſecures them, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, if taken above 10 miles from home, or half the ſum if taken under that diſtance, paid by

‖ 8 w. DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES.

July 25, 1774.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Sign of the Waggon, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant lad, aged 15 years, pale viſaged, light brown hair, cut ſhort on the top of his head, thin faced, grey eyes; had on a very narrow brim wool hat, bound round the edge with black binding, tow ſhirt, check trowſers, new calf-ſkin pumps, ripped down behind, yellow metal buckles, old brown jacket, without ſleeves, if any; his name is John Hall. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‖ CALEB WAY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain MARTHA MORTON, wife of JOHN MORTON, which ſaid John Morton did live in this city for ſeveral years, and in or about the year 1767 he was liſted by Captain George Etherington, in the Royal American Regiment; now the ſaid Martha would willingly be called Martha Pennock. Theſe are to certify to all whom it may concern, that ſhe is not my lawful wife, for, ſeveral years after the ſubſcriber was married to the above Martha, her huſband, John Morton, was alive, and a Soldier in one of the companies of that regiment that Captain George Etherington did belong to. Now I do forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting; and, further, I do forewarn all perſons not to pay her any money that is due to me, or that may become due to me hereafter.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1774. ‖ SAMUEL PENNOCK.

Weſt New-Jerſey, July 27, 1774.

WHEREAS Honnor, my wife, hath for ſome time paſt behaved in an unbecoming manner, hath carried away ſome of my wearing apparel, and eloped from my bed; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her any thing or lend her on my account, for I will not pay any debts or anſwer any contracts of hers after the date hereof. ¶ ABRAHAM WHITWORTH.

Bucks County, July 30, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 16th day of Auguſt next (to be ſtruck off preciſely at five o'clock) at the houſe of Andrew Kechlein, a meſſuage, plantation, and parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nockamixon, containing 75 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, with a log-houſe and other out-buildings thereon; bounded by lands of John Hanninger, Peter Henry, Peter Woolder, and others; late the property of Michael Mots; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 18th day of Auguſt next, (to be ſtruck off preciſely at ſix o'clock) a meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, containing 55 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs; ſubject to a prior mortgage; bounded by lands of Jacob Vandyke, John Leedom, and others; alſo a meſſuage, tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate in ſaid townſhip of Southampton, and containing one acre and 13 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by land of Joſeph Hart, Eſq; and others, and the Briſtol road; late the property of James Evans; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 19th day of Auguſt next (to be ſtruck off preciſely at five o'clock) a griſt-mill, and 20 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, and ſubject to a former judgment; late the property of John Kirkbride; ſeized and taken in execution by ¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the 18th of July laſt from the ſubſcriber, a negroe man, named PRINCE, about 19 years old, five feet four or five inches high, is a ſmart active fellow, a very black complexion, and is apt to grin and laugh when talked to by his equals, and is fond of ſtrong liquor: Had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and jacket, with red collar and cuffs to the coat, white ſhirt and trowſers, pretty good ſhoes, and an old hat: He is a ſly fellow, and has run away from his former maſters, both here and in New-England, from whence he came, and it is likely he may go that way, as he has before attempted to do, and been taken up and brought home. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH FOX, blackſmith and farrier, in Philadelphia, or Dr. ANTHONY YELDALL.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the 4th ult. from Moſelem Forge, in Berks county, a Negroe Man, named JOE, works at a finery fire, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and has ſome ſcars on his head, which are very remarkable; took with him a blue cloth coat, with a cape to it, jacket and breeches, with white metal buttons, and ſtrings at the knees, check and home made linen ſhirts and trowſers, blue worſted ſtockings, ſhoes almoſt new, with large braſs buckles, and a new wool hat, with yellow lining. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL UDRE, *manager of Moſelem Forge, or* JACOB WINEY, *in Philadelphia.* ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 29th of July at night, from the ſubſcriber, in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Dennis M'Mullen, about five feet ten inches high, well made, about 22 years of age, ſmooth faced, of a ſandy or fair complexion, his hair much curled, red face, and is fond of ſpirituous liquors; had on, and took with him, a half worn felt hat, a brown or claret coloured old coat, without lining, two flaxen ſhirts, one new, a pair of tow trowſers, and a pair of old coarſe leather pumps. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

¶ WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 12th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John Truman; had on, when he went away, a light coloured wilton coat, a red double-breaſted ſerge jacket, linen trowſers, and an old beaver hat, ſtained with lime; he is about five feet three inches high, has light coloured hair, about 25 years of age, of a ruddy complexion, a little marked with the ſmall-pox, and much addicted to gambling, particularly card-playing; and is a little lame of his right arm; he formerly belonged to the Rev. Mr. Woodhull, of Leacock. As the ſaid ſervant has been accuſtomed to going by water, I am apprehenſive he will attempt to make his eſcape in ſome veſſel, I therefore forewarn all maſters of veſſels not to harbour or conceal him. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Lancaſter, July 26, 1774. ¶ GEORGE MOORE.

RUN away on the 27th ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Lancaſter county, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named Philip Burns, 18 years of age, of a fair complexion, a down look, ſhort brown hair, much curled, well made, about five feet five inches high; had on and took with him, a grey cloth upper jacket, red German ſerge under ditto, black velveret breeches, almoſt new, black worſted ſtockings, old coarſe ſhoes, with odd braſs buckles, two home-ſpun ſhirts, one of them tow, and a felt hat almoſt new; alſo took with him a mouſe-coloured mare, 14½ hands high, four years old paſt, a natural pacer, has a blaze on one ſide her forehead, a ſnip, and wall eye, one hind foot white, low in fleſh; a new bridle, and old ſaddle, without houſings; he was ſeen about 4 miles above Lancaſter, coming towards the town. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant and mare, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have SIX POUNDS *reward, or Four Pounds for the ſervant, and Forty Shillings for the mare, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

¶ SAMUEL ALLEN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

Chanceford Townſhip, York County, July 24, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain William Nugent hath unjuſtly obtained a promiſſory note from the ſubſcriber, bearing date the 20th of June *laſt, for Nine Pounds, payable the firſt day of* October *next, wherein I am cheated and defrauded. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, for I deſign to diſpute the payment thereof, until compelled thereto by law.*

¶ JAMES SPEER.

Bridgetown, Cumberland County, Weſt-Jerſey, July 25, 1774.

DELIVERED to my cuſtody, the 17th of this inſtant, a certain NEGROE man, who calls himſelf RICHARD THOMPSON, and ſays he came from Black-river, or otherwiſe Black-creek, in Virginia, in the Schooner Sally, Captain Weatherhald, bound to New-York, and was caſt away on Cape-May, about ſix months ago; the Negroe ſays he is a free man, and is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in ſix weeks, or he will be ſold for the ſame.

¶ ELIAS WHITECAR, Goaler.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Abington townſhip, near John Paul's tavern, the 14th of July, 1774, two red and white COWS. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ JOHN YEKES, junior.

CAME to the plantation of ISAAC TYSON, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the firſt or ſecond day of July, 1774, a ſorrel MARE, about 12½ hands high, with a blaze down her face. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 11th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JAMES FIELDGATE, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, brown complexion, ſhort dark brown hair, down look; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old brown wig, a coarſe ſpotted flannel jacket, home made ſhirt and trowſers, and a pair of old ſhoes; he was ſeen in Lancaſter on the evening of ſaid day. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if taken within 30 miles of Lancaſter, TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if any greater diſtance, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER SCOTT. ¶

The Elizabeth-Town and Newark Stage-Waggon.

THIS is to acquaint the public and my friends in general, that I have fitted up an elegant Stage-Waggon, with good driver and horſes, which I purpoſe ſhall go to NEW-YORK in a day and a half, from *Benjamin Davids*'s, at the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, on every Monday, at ſix o'clock, and to return from Powles-Hook on every Thurſday, for Philadelphia. Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom, may rely on my fidelity and care; at the ſame time I return the public my moſt hearty thanks for their paſt favours. I am the public's moſt humble ſervant,

¶ ABRAHAM SKILLMAN.

WHEREAS ſundry advertiſements have been put in the public papers by RANDLE MITCHELL, late of Philadelphia, merchant, ſince November laſt, requeſting all perſons indebted to him, to pay off their balances due him, either on bond, note or book debt, and yet, to this time, the greater part of thoſe have paid little regard to them, many and large debts yet remain unpaid, he is now abſolutely, and for the laſt time, determined to acquaint them that remain yet indebted to him, without exception of perſons, that all thoſe, who do not diſcharge their accounts before the 10th day of Auguſt next, they will be put into lawyers hands to recover, in the different counties where they reſide, and as he has indulged them much to his own prejudice, they cannot now blame him for proceeding to recover his juſt debts; they are requeſted to call at Mr. JOHN MITCHELL's, in Front-ſtreet, and pay either to him or Mr. JOHN BROWN, who attends there to receive the ſame, and are fully impowered to give diſcharges.

New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, June 13, 1774.

NOW in the goal of this county, a certain *John Phillips*, who confeſſeth that he is the perſon who made an eſcape from the Sub-ſheriff of York county, in the province of Pennſylvania, and that was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2330. And two runaway ſervants, and one Negroe ſlave, namely, *John Nichols*, who run away (as he ſays) from John Miller, near Newtown, on Cheſter river; he had in his cuſtody, when apprehended, a brown Mare, with a ſaddle and bridle.---*James Linſey*, who confeſſes himſelf to be a ſervant to Meſſieurs Snowden and Company, of Prince-George's county, in the province of Maryland. A NEGROE LAD, who calls himſelf *ISAAC*, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Welſh, of the county laſt above named. The maſters, or others intereſted in the priſoners above named, are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, within ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe the ſaid priſoners will be ſold for their fees, and diſcharged, by

§ 5 *W.* THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

N. B. Alſo in ſaid goal, *John Welſh*, and *Patrick Morgan*, who confeſs themſelves to be runaway ſervants, belonging to James Black, of Kent county, Maryland.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE SHIP
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE,
MASTER;

HAVING great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER, and SONS, or ſaid Maſter on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE SHIP
ALBION,
THOMAS CRIPPEN,
MASTER;

EXPECTED to ſail in three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH WHITALL.

July 26, 1774.

FOR DUBLIN,
THE SHIP
MINERVA,
CUTHBERT LINDSAY,
MASTER,

WILL ſail with the utmoſt Expedition, having a conſiderable Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOSEPH WILSON.

JULY 20, 1774.

FOR CAPE-FEAR,
The Schooner JOHN,
ELIAS HOWELL,
MASTER,
Lying at Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's Wharff,

WILL ſail in 10 Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the MASTER on board. *July* 25. ¶

CHOICE SHAD,
In Barrels and Half Barrels, cured in the beſt Manner for Family Uſe, and excellent HERRINGS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-ſtreet,
two Doors above the Old Ferry-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

RUN away, the 13th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion, a ſervant man, named LAWRENCE DUNING, *of middle ſtature, about 40 years of age, thin viſage, black hair; had on, an old blanket coat, old brown cloth jacket, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and old felt hat; a man of few words, and weak or ſlighty at times. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by*

March 14, 1774. *Tf.* JOHN ROBERTS, *Miller.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

August 10, 1774. NUMB. 2381.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WHEREAS there is a new POST eſtabliſhed by John Foxcroft, Eſq; Deputy Poſt-Maſter-General in America, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, once a week; he ſets out from Philadelphia every Saturday, gets to Baltimore every Monday, returns from Baltimore every Tueſday, and arrives at Philadelphia on the Thurſday morning following. And as the ſubſcriber has undertaken to ride, he takes this method of acquainting the public that he will, for whoever pleaſes to employ him, take down horſes, or bring them up, to any part of the road, and carry parcels likewiſe. Any gentlemen who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands, may depend on the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch, by their humble ſervant to command,

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1774. JOHN PERKINS.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 18th of Auguſt inſtant, at the houſe of WILLIAM GESS, near the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called Proſpect, containing 1000 acres; this tract is entirely woodland, the ſoil well adapted for farming, being well watered by a conſtant ſtream, from which a quantity of good meadow may be made; the road from the Garriſon Church to Murray's, where it interſects the Conewago-road, runs through this land; it is convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, and ſeveral merchant-mills; the diſtance from Baltimore only 15 miles, on a good public waggon-road, by which the purchaſer may attend with eaſe the weekly market at Baltimore, where the higheſt price is given for every article that can be produced and ſpared from a farm; the land is capable of great improvement, being freſh; it may be divided into three or four plantations. The title and terms of ſale may be made known, by applying to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Eſq; in Baltimore, or LEVI MARKS, in Philadelphia. Reaſonable credit will be given, if required, on giving good ſecurity. ¶

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Orphans Court, on Monday, the 29th day of Auguſt inſtant, at the houſe of Samuel Smith, in the townſhip of Kingſeſs, in the county of Philadelphia, known by the ſign of the Blue Bell, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, a certain piece or parcel of meadow, ſituate, lying and being in the ſaid townſhip of Kingſeſs, containing about 62 acres and a half; bounded by Tinicum road, by Bow-creek, by other land of Zachariah Cox, deceaſed, and by Chriſtopher Elliott's meadow; late the eſtate of Zachariah Cox, deceaſed. The ſame will be divided into ſeven leſſer lots, and a road laid out for the accommodation of the ſame. A plan of which lots may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, at George Grey's ferry, upon Schuylkill, at the Widow Pearſon's, in Darby, and at the place of ſale. The ſale to begin at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Attendance will be given, at the time and place of ſale, by ELIZABETH COX, and DAVID GIBSON, Adminiſtrators. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1774.

IN purſuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Northumberland, will be expoſed to ſale, at the town of Sunbury, in the ſaid county, on the 24th day of Auguſt inſtant, TWO TRACTS of LAND: One of them containing 1180 acres, lying on a large branch of Fiſhing-creek, about 30 miles from Sunbury; on this tract are 400 acres of rich bottom, and 200 acres of well watered meadow may conveniently be made, the reſt of the land is well timbered; on the ſtream, which is large and conſtant, are two very good mill-ſeats. The other of them contains about 182 acres, ſituate in Buffaloe Valley, on one of the branches of Buffaloe Creek, bounded by land of Peter Harold, and others.

And by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Cumberland county, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the town of Carliſle, on the 29th day of Auguſt inſtant, A TRACT of LAND, containing 297 acres, ſituate near Juniata river; the ſoil of this tract is of the beſt quality, well timbered and watered, and will afford a large portion of excellent meadow; bounded by lands of Griffith Jones, Charles Taylor, and others; part of the eſtate late of John Jones, junior, deceaſed.

Attendance will be given at the ſeveral days and places above-mentioned, by WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. The land near Juniata is about two miles from David Engliſh's merchant-mill, and one mile from his ſaw-mill.

WILLIAM PERKENS

HATH removed his SHOP to the North-eaſt Corner of South and Water-ſtreets, where he continues to make and ſell all Kinds of BLACKSMITHS WORK, and EDGE TOOLS, as uſual. ¶

ABRAHAM WAYNE,

In Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, near the Dock-bridge,

HATH for SALE, Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga, Teneriffe, and blackberry wine; Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India and Continent rum, wine, bitters, cordials, French brandy, Holland and American geneva, wine and cyder vinegar, fit for pickling, melaſſes, loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars, ſugar candy, tea, coffee, chocolate, ſpices, rice, ſtarch, indigo, Weſton's ſnuff, logwood, braziel, allom, copperas, brimſtone, barley, oatmeal, cotton and linen checks, Iriſh linens, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, ſprigs, tacks, &c. Alſo the time of an Engliſh ſervant lad, who has 4 years and 3 months to ſerve; and a groundrent of 3l. 12s. ariſing out of a lot on the north ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, near the Swedes Church, Southwark, and a three ſtory brick houſe, with two rooms on a floor, ſituate in Pear-ſtreet, near St. Paul's Church. *Auguſt* 4, 1774. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Thurſday night, the 4th of this inſtant Auguſt, from a ſtable in Moravian Alley, two red COWS, with white in their faces, the particular marks not known; as they have lately been brought from Northampton county, it is likely they may have gone that way. Whoever will give information to the PRINTERS, where they may be heard of, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and if ſtolen, THREE POUNDS to apprehend the thief.

Cheſter County, Auguſt 1, 1774.

THE following articles were found with a perſon not likely to be the owner of them, ſo are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, viz. A gold ſtock-buckle, a pair of gold ſleeve-buttons, a ſilver ring, a red leather pocket-book, a red cloth jacket, a pair of ſhoes, check ſhirt, and trowſers. Any perſon that has loſt the ſaid goods, or any part of them, may hear of them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Cheſter, the 22d of this inſtant, where they will be likely to have an opportunity of ſeeing the goods, and the perſon on whom they were found, and of proving their property.

WARRICK MILLER. ¶

WAS LOST, the 25th of July, a black SPANIEL PUPPY, about 4 months old, lately trimmed about the body and legs. Whoever will bring him to the PRINTERS hereof, or give information where he is, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

THE eighth part of an undivided RIGHT of 1900 ACRES of LAND, called St. Auguſtine Manor, lying in Cæcil county, Maryland. The tract of land in general is very good, and as for the other conveniences, ſuch as places of worſhip, markets and mill, all thoſe that are acquainted with that part of the country will allow nothing need be ſaid to recommend it; any perſon who has a mind to become a purchaſer, for terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County.

Auguſt 3, 1774. ‖ JOHN HYATT.

Lower-Merion, Auguſt 8, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ONVERZAGT, late of Germantown, Blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to come and pay, without further notice; and all ſuch as have any legal demands on ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to FREDERICK BICKING, Executor. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 5th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Northampton furnace, Baltimore county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant, named DAVID TOOL, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is well made, has grey eyes, ſhort black hair, down look, ruddy complexion, his left thigh has been broke, which occaſions him to walk lame, though ſcarcely perceivable, is an artful fellow, has run away ſeveral times, and been a great diſtance back; he is a noted thief and drunkard. He has been taken up ſince he run away, and made his eſcape (about the 20th of July) near George Myers, on the road to York, and it is now thought he will go towards the Warm Springs, in Virginia. He had with him two white ſhirts, checquered cotton jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting breeches, country thread ſtockings, old country made ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have 30s. if taken 20 miles from home; 40s. if 30 miles; 3l. if 50 miles; 5l. if 100 miles; 7l. 10s. if 150 miles; 10l. if 200 miles; the above reward, if 300 miles; and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

‖ 5*W*. JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

Northampton quarter, Baltimore county, July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. *Robert Hardey*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has haſel eyes, and ſquints, and is ſubject to fits; he is a farmer; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat, much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old ozenbrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. *James Lamberd*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, he has a philm or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind of that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, he is thick and well ſet, 31 years of age, and is a farmer or baker; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat; they took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home, 4l. for each; if 80 miles from home, 5l. for each; if 100 miles, 6l. for each; if 120 miles from home, 7l. for each; if 150 miles from home, 9l. for each; if 200 miles from home, 11l. for each; if 250 miles from home, 13l. for each; if 300 miles from home, 15l. for each; and if 350 miles from home, the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the Weſt of England dialect. It is poſſible they may have a forged paſs. ‖ 5*W*.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of September next, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

ONE ſeventh part of a propriety in the weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on which are due upwards of 3000 acres of rights, formerly the property of THOMAS DAVIS, now belonging to ANN KNIGHT, his heir at law. A good title can be given to the purchaſer. Enquire of §

JAMES DERKINDEREN, in Strawberry-alley.

Talbot County, ſſ. THESE are to certify, that on the 25th day of March, 1774, WILLIAM BENNY brought before me, the ſubſcriber, as a ſtray, a bay MARE colt, between two and three years old, poorly grown, not above 13 hands high, neither docked nor branded, with a ſtar in her forehead, a hanging mane on the right ſide, and the inſide of her hind foot white, which are all the marks that appear about her.

¶ JOHN GIBSON.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Engliſh indented Servant MAN, who has near four Years to ſerve, profeſſes himſelf a Paper-maker by Trade. Enquire of WILLIAM DOWNES, about ten Miles from Buſhtown, on the Road leading to York, in Hertford County, Maryland. ¶

STRAYED from the plantation of Thomas Marſhall, of the townſhip of Darby, on the 13th day of July laſt, a BAY FILLEY, about two years old, with a black mane and tail, neither brand nor ear-mark, has been docked, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Filley, and brings her to the owner, ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by

¶ JAMES MARSHALL. ¶

Deptford townſhip, Auguſt 2, 1774.

THE owners and poſſeſſors of the meadows and ſwamp on Rambo's Run, in the county of Glouceſter, and province of New-Jerſey, intend to petition the Legiſlature of the ſaid province, at their next meeting, for a law to oblige all perſons concerned to maintain their parts of the tide bank, and to do other ſervices for the benefit of the ſaid meadows and ſwamp, whereof all whom it may concern are deſired to take notice. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

Sunday laſt Captain MARTIN *arrived here, in five Weeks from Liſbon, by whom we have the following Advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.

HIS Highneſs, after conſiderably reinforcing his army, has turned all his thoughts upon his marine. Beſides the new-built ſhips, ſeveral foreign ones have been bought and armed. The Ottoman fleet will be divided into two diviſions, the ſtrongeſt of which will go out of the Dardanelles, and cruize in the Archipelago, and the other will remain in the Black Sea. The Porte has freighted ſome ſmall veſſels, which are to carry the troops for landing, that are deſtined for the Archipelago, and for a new expedition in Crimea, and alſo to reinforce the garriſon of Oczakow. The Seraſkier of the laſt mentioned place will be able, with theſe additional troops, to make a diverſion in Beſſarabia. Peace is no longer talked of here, and the Government are doing their utmoſt to carry on the war with vigour.

Madrid, April 18. By our laſt advices from Cadiz and Ferrol we learn, that the ſhips fitted out there are only waiting for a fair wind to carry them to Carthagena, where, when they are joined, the fleet will conſiſt of five ſhips of the line, and two frigates.

Vienna, April 26. Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the Sultana Zeinib, ſiſter to the late Emperor, is lately dead; and that, by her deceaſe, the Grand Signor falls heir to more than eight millions of florins. The ſame advices add, that Bier Iſmail, Vice-Baſha of Nigde, in Natolia, having excited a rebellion, the Porte had ſent againſt him and his party Chiapan Oglon, who had totally defeated the rebel in a pitched battle, whoſe head had been expoſed to the eyes of the populace before the gates of the Seraglio; and that there was no proſpect of a peace between the Ruſſians and the Porte taking place this year.

Hamburgh, April 29. The accounts lately publiſhed by the court of Peterſburgh, on the ſubject of the advantages which her troops were ſaid to have gained over the rebels, make us believe that tranquility will ſoon be reſtored in the Government of Orenbourg; but advices juſt received here from good hands aſſure, on the contrary, that the flame of ſedition increaſes daily, and even to ſuch a degree, that General Bibikow, finding himſelf too weak, had diſpatched an expreſs to his Court for a reinforcement of troops to be ſent him without delay.

Conſtantinople, April 12. The three armaments deſtined for the Black Sea are ready to ſail: The firſt compoſed of three ſhips of 40 guns each, three frigates, and three galliots, under the command of Kurd Muſtapha Pacha, only waits a favourable wind to ſail for Oczakow. The ſecond, which is compoſed of ten ſhips or frigates, and 25 galliots, is to remain ſtationed at Warna. Mehemet Pacha will not, as has been mentioned, command this diviſion, but is reſerved for that deſtined for the Crimea, which will not be ready till towards the end of the month. The Company of Canoneers, named Suratches, or Diligent, is on the march toward the army; Gal Ali Pacha is arrived at the Dardanelles, and has taken the command of them in quality of Seraſkier. The Ex-Caimakan, now Captain Pacha, is likewiſe gone thither to command the fleet.

Warſaw, April 30. According to letters from Moldavia, the Ruſſians are advancing in Wallachia; and ſince the 12th of March ſix regiments have marched by Jaſſy to Bender; the fortifications and magazines of which are conſiderably augmented. The army of Prince Dolgorucki, which paſſed the winter in the government of Kiovia, and keeps an eye upon Crimea, is to march towards the Bog. It is aſſured, that the trenches will be opened before Oczakow the beginning of May. It is pretended, that General Loſſow has entered Samogitia with a body of Pruſſian troops.

Paris, May 11. The two laſt reigns comprehend a period of 131 years; that is to ſay, from 1643 to 1774; and what is very remarkable, within that time there have been no leſs than nine monarchs upon the throne of England. Lewis XIV. began his reign on the 14th of May, 1643, when he was about five years old, and died on the 1ſt of September, 1715, aged 77. Lewis XV. came to the throne before he was ſix years of age, being the great grandſon of Lewis the XIV. his grandfather, father, and elder brother, all dying (before his great grandfather) within the ſpace of a year. His grandfather was taken off by the ſmall-pox on the 14th of April, 1711, at the age of 50; his father died the 18th of February, 1712, aged 30; and his elder brother on the 8th of March following, aged five years.

Hamburgh, May 8. The King of Pruſſia and the King of England have mutually concluded a treaty, by which they reciprocally agree to deliver up ſuch criminals, as may ſeek an aſylum in the dominions of each other.

Hague, May 13. Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the Mint which the Ruſſians had eſtabliſhed at Santagura, under the direction of the Baron de Goſtenberg, is ſuppreſſed, which is looked upon as a favourable omen of an approaching peace between the Court of Peterſburgh and the Ottoman Porte. Theſe letters add, that as the Baron de Benoit, the Pruſſian Miniſter at Warſaw, had agreed with the Delegation to ſign the Plan for a Permanent Council on the 26th of April, and that day having paſſed without any ſuch Act being performed, many people were under great uneaſineſs, as M. Benoit had before declared to the Delegates, that if this buſineſs was not concluded on that day, the King his Maſter would declare war againſt the Republic.

Paris, May 13. The diſtemper which haſtened the King's death not permitting the ceremonies which are uſually obſerved when a King dies, not even to have his body embalmed, it was carried the night he died to St. Denis, to be depoſited there till it can be interred. The Parliament received the next morning a letter from the King, to notify his acceſſion to the Throne, ordering

them to do juſtice, in the name of Louis XVI. &c. to be aſſured of his protection, &c. As the Queen has had the ſmall-pox, ſhe ſees and receives the perſons, who had the care of the late King.

Hague, May 17. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the King of Denmark has given orders to fit out ſeven men of war without delay, which, it is ſaid, are to cruize in the Baltic, but with what intent is not known.

Warſaw, May 24. Since the 15th inſt. the Pruſſian troops greatly increaſe in Great Poland, their commanding officers, as in time of war, have ſealed up orders, which they dare not open till they arrive at certain places; 600 men of the Laſſaw regiment, and 500 of the Ingerſleben regiment, and a train of artillery, are juſt arrived at Kujavia, which foretells a new violation which the King of Pruſſia intends to commit in that province.

Another Pruſſian camp draws together near Graudnetz, at which the King himſelf is expected on the 5th of next month; and proper orders have been given to the Magiſtracy of Thorn, to ſend a certain quantity of hay, oats, ſtraw, and a certain number of large baggage waggons to that place, for the uſe of the camp.

The Ruſſian Miniſter here has received intelligence from the Ruſſian Grand army, that on the 15th ult. the whole army was between Jaloniza and Brailow, a few miles from the Banks of the Danube; that Count Romanzow left Jaſſy on the 12th ult. in order to take the command in chief of the army, and to paſs the Danube.

On the 18th, 19th and 20th inſt. we had ſuch a ſevere froſt, that all the rivers were covered with ice, and ſeveral people on the road were frozen to death.

Paris, June 6. The King holds frequent Privy Councils, to which only the Duke de Nivernois, M. de Maurepas, and M. de Sartine are admitted, from which it is preſumed that theſe Noblemen will be brought into the Miniſtry. It is pretended that the King, upon opening his late Majeſty's ſtrong box, found upwards of 200,000 Louis d'Ors in ſpecie. His Majeſty has taken from the Duke d'Aiguillon his regiment, which is looked upon as a very unfavourable omen for that Miniſter.

L O N D O N.

May 23. Monday evening Capt. Elphinſtone arrived in town expreſs from Sir Peter Dennis, Commander in Chief of the King's ſhips in the Mediterranean, with an account that the Dey of Algiers had behaved with the utmoſt inſolence and contempt to our flag, and peremptorily refuſed to receive Mr. Fraſer as Conſul from hence, nor would he ſuffer him to remain in the city. He concluded by ordering the Engliſh men of war to leave the Bay directly, with which the Admiral complied.

The Emperor of Germany continues raiſing troops in every part of his dominions, with the greateſt expedition, and is filling all his magazines with ſtores.

The new French King's mode of diſmiſſing his Grandfather's Miniſters contained ſome degree of humour. He ſent word to the Duke d'Aiguillon and the Chancellor, that they had been too near Lewis the XVth to be admitted into the preſence of his ſucceſſor, as he has not yet had the ſmall-pox, and that it was to avoid an infection that he had confined their female friend, Madame Barree, to a convent.

Saturday a Cabinet Council was held at the Earl of Suffolk's houſe, in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, ſaid to be on ſettling ſome freſh inſtructions to be ſent to General Gage. There were preſent the Earls Gower, Sandwich, Rochford and Dartmouth, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord North.

Advices from Stockholm, of the 26th ult. mention, that the Senate had juſt been ſuddenly called together by his Swediſh Majeſty, on affairs of importance.

Letters from Amſterdam adviſe, that the directors of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company have made a formal Proteſt againſt the Conqueſt lately made by the forces of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, of the kingdom of Tanjore, and that the Proteſt had been ſent to the States-General.

May 24. Lord N——, a night or two ago, being in company with ſome friends, and the diſcourſe turning upon the abilities and natural diſpoſition of the young King of France, he took occaſion to paſs many encomiums upon him, and ſaid he ſhould make himſelf eaſy, and every man in England might do the ſame, for any thing that Prince intended againſt their tranquility; and added, that he believed there was not a Monarch in Europe of a more pacific diſpoſition than he was. Lord S—— paid attention to what he ſaid, and then replied: My Lord, what you ſay I believe to be true; but I fancy we had better inform ourſelves about the diſpoſitions of the Prince of Conde and the Duke of Orleans, if we are to be upon good terms with France.

Lord B—, 'tis reported, intends ſetting off for Paris in a few days, but whether his buſineſs is of a public or private nature we do not know.

Notwithſtanding the Premier may think to amuſe the nation into a ſupine lethargy, by crying peace, peace, yet there are letters in town, of indubitable authenticity, the purport of which wears a very different aſpect. An unpopular M——r has many private reaſons to wiſh a continuation of peace, none of the leaſt important of which is, his conſciouſneſs that nobody will lend him a ſhilling; a lottery ſubſcription is out of the queſtion.

An evening paper of laſt night ſays, We are aſſured that there is ſome reaſon to affirm, that the Secretary at War is now on the eve of reſignation. Many perſons are talked of to ſucceed him, amongſt whom is the Hon. C. Fox, Eſq;

May 25. They write from Dublin, that orders have been iſſued for compleating to the full number of effective men, eight regiments of foot on that eſtabliſhment, for which purpoſe recruiting parties have begun to beat up for volunteers.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 19.

"In conſequence of a particular clauſe in the new Revenue Law, Sir Edward Newenham waited on the Right Hon. Lord Lifford, Lord Chancellor of this kingdom, and reſigned his Commiſſions of the Peace, giving his reaſons in the following letter for ſo doing:

"My Lord,

"The Adminiſtration of this kingdom having thought proper to countenance a law, ſubverſive of the ancient form and principles of our once noble conſtitution, by ſubjecting Juſtices of the Peace and other Magiſtrates, who are the only conſtitutional officers for executing the laws of the land, to the unlimited controul and command of Exciſe and Cuſtom Officers, which, in my opinion, is more dangerous in its conſequences than a military Government; for we can guard againſt the encroachments of the latter, but this alteration of the laws renders our property precarious, endangers our domeſtic peace, and ſubjects our private family affairs to the inſpection of Exciſe Officers; it gives to future oppreſſive Chief Governors an opportunity to harraſs ſuch virtuous Magiſtrates, ſome of whom may be Members of the Houſe of Commons, as have the ſpirit to reject the temporizing offers, or diſobeying the unconſtitutional orders of Government, or who preſume, by virtue of their office, to ſummon the Electors together for general conſultation; or who, in any manner, exert the natural rights of mankind, though the ſame be agreeable to the laws of the land, but repugnant to miniſterial mandates.

"This being, in my humble opinion, the fatal tendency of the new Revenue Law, I muſt, with all due reſpect, intreat your Lordſhip to ſuperſede me in the Commiſſions of the Peace for the counties of Dublin, Kilkenny, Wicklow, Meath, Tipperary and Corke.

"I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect for your Lordſhip's many amiable public and private Virtues, "Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, and

Belcamp, "Moſt humble Servant,

May 11, 1774. "Edw. Newenham."

May 27. The King's troops in the Electorate of Hanover at this time amount to 18,000 regulars, beſides eight regiments of militia, and ſeven other regiments in the different garriſons.

Account of the Debates in the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, on Sir James Lowther's motion, that the Bill for the better regulating the government of Quebec might be read a ſecond time.

Mr. T. Townſend ſtated many objections to the Bill, ſaid it was meant to overturn the preſent form of Government at Quebec, and eſtabliſh the Roman Catholic Religion and French Laws, and repeatedly defired to know who were the Authors of the Bill.—Lord North obſerved, that the Government of Quebec had long been in a diſordered ſtate, and it was high time that ſomething was thought of for their benefit; that as to the Author of the Bill, it was ſufficient to ſay it came from the Houſe of Lords, and if the Commons and King aſſented to it, it would be a Bill of Parliament.—Mr. Dunning, in a very long ſpeech, went through the whole of the bill, ſtated numerous objections to it, ſaid it was the moſt pernicious Bill ever offered to Parliament, and would give ſuch encouragement to the French, that in caſe of a future war they would be maſters of all the land at the back of our Colonies, and thereby annoy us as they pleaſed; and obſerved, that veſting a power in the Governor to appoint 17 or 23 Council, which ever number he ſhould chuſe to be a Legiſlative Body, was a mere farce, for the Governor had not only the power of appointing, but ſuſpending or diſmiſſing, and therefore would have the Council entirely under his command: And as the Miniſter here would take care to have a creature of his for Governor, the people could expect no good. He ſpoke much likewiſe of the pernicious tendency of encouraging the Roman Catholic Religion there, almoſt in preference to the Proteſtant.----The Attorney-General gave the Houſe a chronological hiſtory of Canada, the different governments it had had, and how dangerous, cruel and unprecedented it was, to eſtabliſh new laws in a conquered country; he was therefore much for the bill, as it would let them enjoy all the ſame privileges as when taken.---- Serjeant Glynn anſwered all his objections; as a precedent, where new laws had been given to a conquered country, he mentioned Ireland and Wales, and ſaid that the preſent bill would affect the King's proclamation in 1763, when he promiſed that all perſons, who would go over to Quebec, ſhould be entitled to the ſame laws and protections as they had here; he ſaid this was directly contrary, for it was meant to have French laws, and the Roman Catholic religion. The Solicitor-General denied that either Ireland or Wales were ſimilar caſes.---Col. Barre gave the Houſe much information reſpecting the ſituation of the land, and the dangerous tendency that would enſue, was the preſent bill to paſs.—Mr. C. Fox objected much to a clauſe reſpecting tythes being allowed to be collected by the Roman Catholic Prieſts, which he ſaid was making it a money bill, and therefore it was highly improper for ſuch a bill to originate in the Lords: His ſpeech was ſhort, but to the purpoſe.—Mr. Dempſter ſaid, the impropriety of the bill ſtruck him, for it certainly was a bill either to take away or impoſe a Tax, and therefore ſhould have originated in the Commons; but he ſhould be glad of the Speaker's opinion.—Mr. Sawbridge ſaid, as he found the Speaker was unwilling to riſe, he ſhould not aſk his opinion as a favour, but as a part of his duty, and ſaid, if the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dempſter) was willing, he would make it a Queſtion, whether the Speaker ſhould give his opinion or not?—The Speaker ſaid, he was not uſed to be called on in that manner, and that he did not think it his buſineſs to give any opinion on the affair.—A ſtrong but ſhort debate enſued, in which Mr. C. Fox, Mr Dempſter Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Dunning, Serjeant Glynn, and Sir George Saville, ſtrongly contended that the bill was, to all intents and purpoſes, either a bill to impoſe a tax, or to repeal a part of a tax, and therefore was againſt a ſtanding order, concerning the privilege of all money-bills originating in that Houſe.—Lord North, and the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, defended the bill.—At half paſt nine the queſtion was put, that this bill be read a ſecond time, when the Houſe divided, Ayes 105, Noes 29.

May 30. During the late debates on American meaſures in the Upper Aſſembly, a Noble Duke, remarkably diſtinguiſhed for his popularity, in the courſe of his ſpeech, ſaid, "That if the Americans were thus to be treated, he could not help wiſhing them ſucceſs in their reſiſtance." Upon which Lord M. got up, and, after apologizing for expreſſions ſpoke in heat of argument, ſaid, "he was very ſure the Noble Duke would correct himſelf." His Grace ſoon after roſe, but, inſtead of correcting himſelf, re-worded his expreſſion, and formally appealed to the Bench of Biſhops, whether it did not well become a Chriſtian to wiſh relief to all thoſe who were heavy laden?

Extract of a letter from Elſineur.

"The King of Denmark has made ſome material alterations in the affairs of this kingdom. The Duke of Holſtein, his Majeſty's uncle, is made Commander in Chief of the Army. Admiral Rayter preſides over the Naval Affairs. The Queen Dowager is ſeldom ſeen at Court, and Prince Frederick is entirely excluded in State Affairs. However, there is not the leaſt proſpect of an accommodation taking place with the Queen Matilda."

In the Houſe of Commons, on Friday laſt, Lord Howe ſtrongly objected to a clauſe, which extends port-duties and fees of office to the iſland of Newfoundland. He was ſeconded by Lord Clare. Lord North anſwered, that it was only putting the ſettlers there on a footing with the reſt of North-America; that the deſcription in the law alluded to, did not extend to Newfoundland, it being an iſland; but that by the next year, if there ſhould be any inconvenience found to ariſe from the preſent clauſe, the parties aggrieved might ſtate its nature and extent, and he ſhould be very ready to join in giving any reaſonable relief. Mr. Mauger obſerved, that this was not the only grievance and diſcouragement the perſons who traded to that iſland had to complain of; that at preſent they brought home great quantities of oil and ſeal-ſkins, for which they were obliged to pay a duty; whereas thoſe concerned in the Greenland fiſhery, not only were free from any charge of that kind, but had likewiſe a bounty of 40s, per ton for every veſſel employed in that trade; He added, that our Navy being the bulwark of this country, and that depending on ſailors, he thought the Newfoundland fiſhery much more deſerving of encouragement than the Greenland, the former making ſailors, and the latter only employing them.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, on which Lord North informed the Committee, that ſeveral port duties having exiſted at Quebec at the time of the conqueſt, which, on account of their ſuppoſed illegality, had never been collected, and that for many reaſons it was become neceſſary the people there ſhould contribute to the ſupport of the Civil Government, he would call a witneſs to the bar to confirm this aſſertion, and move for laying on certain duties upon a few articles of import into that province.

Sir Thomas Mills, Receiver-General, was accordingly examined. He ſaid, that the duties were endeavoured to be collected; that the right of levying them was denied; that there had been two Trials at Law, on the ſuppoſed right, but that the Juries in both caſes found generally againſt the Crown, on the idea that the duties were not claimed on the ſpecific articles on which they were levied by the French King; and that the moſt proper articles of conſumption to tax would be rums and brandies, which amounted on an average to about 300,000 gallons per annum. As ſoon as the evidence went from the Bar, Lord North, after ſpecifying his reaſons for giving the preference to the produce of the Weſt-India iſlands to that of North-America, propoſed the following duties: On all rums from thoſe iſlands, 3d. per gallon from ditto; from North-America, 6d. on rums from any of the iſlands, not belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, 6d. on every gallon of melaſſes, or ſyrup, from the ſugar iſlands, 3d. and on the ſame from North-America, 6d. on Britiſh brandies, &c. 3d. on foreign brandies, 1s. and on every licence for ſelling wine, ale, &c. 1l. 16s. per annum.

That all the above duties be collected, towards raiſing a Revenue for paying the Civil Government, and for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Canada.

That all the above duties ſhould be collected, over and above any duties now in being there.

Mr. Pulteney deſired to know what the former duties were.

Lord North and Mr. Grey Cooper anſwered, the ſame as was paid in all the other Colonies.

He then aroſe and ſaid, probably ſome objections might ariſe to having a Diſtillery in Quebec, as it was a corn country, and that the Canadians, rather than pay the taxes propoſed, would diſtil all their own liquors, and thereby baulk Government from receiving any revenue from the duties now mentioned; that in ſuch a caſe, he ſaid, he had another ſcheme to propoſe, that if Government found the Canadians really did diſtil all their own corn, which he believed would be impoſſible, then he ſhould move for Exciſe Officers to be appointed, in order to collect the inland duties, which would anſwer equally the ſame purpoſe.

June 1. By a letter from Conſtantinople we are informed, that a Congreſs is actually held at the army of the Grand Vizir to negociate a Peace, and that ſome Ruſſian Officers of Rank arrived at Conſtantinople, and were preſented to the Caimacan, after which they returned to the Turkiſh Grand Army; ſo that the intelligence from every quarter agrees, that the Peace is very near at hand.

A Number of Weavers, for Want of Employment here, have within theſe few Weeks engaged themſelves for Boſton, New-York and Philadelphia.

The report that the Parliament will be diſſolved ſoon after the adjournment is not true, Lord North having informed the Houſe, when they went into a Committee on the ſtate of the Gold Coin, on May 9, that he ſhould propoſe ſeveral reſolutions, ſome of which he ſhould move to have paſſed into laws, others to lay on the table for the diſcuſſion of Members for ſome time, and others to lay for next ſeſſion, which he imagined would commence about October. And on being aſked by ſome Members, why the Houſe was to meet ſo ſoon again, he anſwered, that, as the next ſeſſion would be the laſt of the preſent Parliament, it would be proper to meet early, to finiſh their buſineſs, that a new Parliament might be choſen the ſpring following.

In the Houſe of Commons, yeſterday, Mr. Baker preſented a petition from Thomas and William Penn, owners of great part of the province of Pennſylvania, ſetting forth, that by a bill depending in that Houſe, for the better ſecuring the Civil Government of Quebec, they were apprehenſive their property in the province of Pennſylvania would be greatly injured, and therefore praying that the ſaid Bill might not paſs into a Law, until they had been heard by themſelves, or Council, againſt the Bill.—Mr. Mackworth, after a long ſpeech againſt the Bill, moved for leave to preſent a petition from ſeveral Merchants in London, trading to Canada, ſetting forth, that ſeveral clauſes in the bill, if carried into execution, would materially injure their property, and deſired to be heard by themſelves, or Council, againſt the bill. Captain Phipps condemned the bill in the moſt ſevere terms; as did Mr. E. Burke, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Pulteney, &c. all agreeing, that ſufficient evidence was not before the Houſe to enable them to go into a Committee.—Mr. Mackworth propoſed to have the papers of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Juſtice, and Advocate of Quebec, likewiſe the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General here, laid before the Houſe, that the Houſe might have ſome information what thoſe learned perſons opinions were reſpecting the Government of Quebec.—An Addreſs to his Majeſty, to lay the above papers before the Houſe, was accordingly drawn up. Lord North objected to it, and ſaid, that as moſt of the perſons who ſent over thoſe papers were now in England, we had better have them examined at the Bar, which would be more expeditious, as the papers were long, and would take up much time copying.—A ſtrong debate then enſued, in which Mr. E. Burke, Col. Barre, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Dempſter, Capt. Phipps, &c. were for the papers being produced, as by having them it would enable them to aſk the Gentlemen who ſhould attend at the Bar, ſuch queſtions as were proper, which they could not well do without the papers.—But on the queſtion being put, that the ſaid papers be laid before the Houſe, it was carried in the negative by at leaſt two to one.—The Houſe went into a Committee on the bill, and Mr. Manſfield, Council for the Merchants of London, Petitioners againſt the bill, was then called in, who, after a very long and ſenſible ſpeech, ſetting forth the dangerous tendency of the bill, deſired leave to call in Edward Watſon. He being accordingly called in, was aſked a conſiderable number of queſtions by Lord Barrington, Lord North, Lord Clare, Lord Carmarthen, Col. Barre, Capt. Phipps, Mr. W. Burke, Mr. Mackworth, Gov. Johnſton, Sir John Molyneaux, Mr. Hopkins, &c. as to the French and Engliſh laws in Canada, and to which the inhabitants gave the preference? He anſwered, the Engliſh laws; and gave the Houſe much information.—The Solicitor Gene-

ral desired to know, if the Canadians did not at first object to the Court of King's Bench being established in Canada, and for what reasons? He answered, on account of the exorbitant fees paid to Counsellors and Attornies. [The answer being so well pointed towards the Author of the Question, the House was in a laugh for full ten minutes.] —After he withdrew, Mr. Samuel Moretin was called in, who likewise spoke greatly in favour of the English Laws being exercised in Canada; they both mentioned, that the Canadians, as well as English, resident there, highly approved of Trials by Jury, and seemed to think that an annihilation of that right (which the bill is meant to take away) would greatly hurt the Colony. [The former of the witnesses had been nine years resident in Canada, the latter eleven.]—After the Witnesses and Council had withdrawn, Lord North moved, that the Chairman would leave the Chair, report a progress, and ask leave to sit again on Thursday, which was agreed to, and William Hay, Esq; Mr. Mazzeur, &c. &c. who have been in Office in Canada, are ordered to attend the House of Commons on that day.

June 3. A bill was brought in, pursuant to the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means of Friday, which were agreed to by the House on Tuesday last, for levying duties on certain articles of import into the province of Quebec. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Yesterday, by virtue of a commission from his Majesty, the royal assent was given to the following bills, viz.

The bill to provide commodious quarters for the officers and soldiers in America.

The bill for continuing an act for allowing the exportation of rice from Carolina and Georgia to the southward of Cape Finisterre.

The following are the heads of Lord Chatham's speech in the House of Lords on Friday last, on the third reading of the bill for the quartering of the soldiers in North-America.

He began by taking a very extensive and philosophical view of the the first settlements in America, which, he said, had they been planted by any other kingdom than ours, the inhabitants wou d have probably carried with them the chains of slavery, and a spirit of despotism; but as they were, they ought to be remembered as great instances to instruct the world to what a stretch of liberty mankind will naturally attain, when they are left to the free exercise of themselves. He then condemned several parts of the late conduct of the Americans, particularly that of the Bostonians relative to the tea, which he said was contrary to all the laws of policy, civilization and humanity; but though he thus, in the candour of opinion, and on an important question, when every thing should be laid open and impartially examined into, condemned some part of the American conduct, he must reprobate the whole of Government's acts relative to taxation; that this was his former opinion, and he should maintain it till death, That this country had no right, under Heaven, to tax America; that it was contrary to all the principles of justice and civil policy, and that neither the exigencies of the state, the growth of power, nor even the acquiescence in the taxes, could justify upon any occasion whatever. He concluded by going into the conduct of the Rockingham party, which he severely reprehended.

He spoke for an hour and ten minutes, seemed no way impaired in his voice, strength, or oratorical abilities, and was listened to with profound attention.

The following seems a convincing proof, that the negociation between the Turks and Russians for a peace is now a real one. A young gentleman, who applied the other day at the Russian Ambassador's, received for answer, that his Excellency had received instructions not to engage any more persons either for the navy or army of her Imperial Majesty.

The Council held yesterday at St. James's, we are told, was employed on some interesting advices received from America the preceding evening.

The report in the papers from Dantzic, that the King of Prussia was extremely ill, is not true; that Monarch the beginning of last week having, three or four days successively, reviewed his troops; after which he gave a splendid entertainment to the Princes and other general officers, and then set out for Potsdam.

June 6. On Saturday his Excellency William Tryon, Governor of New-York, attended at Court, for the first time since his arrival from that province, and was most graciously received by his Majesty.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 26, 1774.

"The Speech of Lewis XVI. to his Ministers in Council, the 20th of May, 1774.——

"My just grief must now give way to the more pressing duties of Royalty; I have assembled you in order to make my intentions known to you. I mean to be regularly present in Council, and take the advice of such, whom I shall think worthy of it by their wisdom and zealous attachment.---Let every one of you be prepared, at the time to be by me appointed, to hold himself in readiness, and deliver me a true and faithful account of his transactions in the department allotted to him, and receive my commands for the execution of what may be determined in my Council. As I have nothing in view but the good of my kingdom, and the happiness of my people, your concurrence alone to these objects will secure to you my approbation."

"The King coming through Paris on Friday last, in his way to the Meute, an incredible number of people flocked about his Majesty, rending the air with "*Vive le Roy!* Long live the King!" The young Monarch, moved at these tokens of their loyalty and attachment for his person, put his head out of the coach, and repeatedly exclaimed, *Vive mon peuple! Je vais donner tous mes soins pour vous rendre heureux.* Long live my people! Your happiness shall be the principal object of my care." His Majesty, farther to testify his heart-felt satisfaction, ordered the price of bread to be lowered a livre.

"A plan of a general œconomy is now preparing, under his Majesty's own direction.

"Twenty millions of livres are to be taken off the Land Tax.

"The circulation of corn and all sorts of grain is allowed throughout the whole kingdom, but none to be exported to foreign parts."

This day came on, in a Committee of the whole House of Commons, the further consideration of the bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America.

The following is a copy of the City Petition against the said bill:

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled,

The humble petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled,

"SHEWETH,

"That your Petitioners are deeply concerned, and much alarmed, to find there is now a bill depending before this Honourable House, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America," which, in all civil cases, takes away the exercise of the English law, and that sacred part of it, the Trial by Jury, and substitutes in its stead the French law of Canada, whereby the freedom of the person, and security of the property of his Majesty's subjects, are rendered very precarious.

"That if this bill passes into a law, the Roman Catholic will be the only legal established religion, without any provision being made for the free exercise of the protestant religion, which may prove greatly injurious and oppressive to his Majesty's protestant subjects, who do now, or may hereafter, reside in the said province.

"That the legislative power is vested solely in persons appointed during pleasure by the Crown, which is totally inconsistent with the liberty and principles of the English constitution.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that the said bill may not pass into a law."

The real design of the Quebec bill, we hear, is to make it a Military Government, by way of check to several Provincial Assemblies and Proprietary Rights of the other provinces on that continent, and for this purpose it is certainly very properly situate, as it lays behind New-England, New-York, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and on all occasions may be of great use in keeping up that superiority of the Mother Country over the colonies, which Government has, of late, found to be very difficult. In the present political state of Quebec, it is likewise surprisingly adapted to this purpose:—The Canadians, sensible of the freedom they have hitherto enjoyed under the British Government, prefer it much to their former French Government; and at the same time, sensible of the commotions and squabbles between the Governors and Assemblies of several provinces around them, look upon Assemblies and Civil Governments as the means of stirring up dissentions between the King and his subjects, which the peaceable Canadians wish above all things to avoid, and are therefore very well content to have a Military Government established, having hitherto been so happy under one, and not yet contaminated with what is called the American Spirit of Liberty and Independency.

The Projector of the Quebec bill, that now makes so much noise, being kept so industriously a secret, causes many conjectures, and several persons are talked of as the father of this despotic bantling, which no one cares to own; among these are a Member of the Treasury Bench, a Great Civilian, and an unpopular Nobleman.

The following has been proposed by a Noble Lord (not in Administration) for terminating the disputes with the Americans: The Tea-Act to be repealed, and a certain stipulated sum to be raised by the House of Assembly in each province annually: And an act of oblivion to pass for all that has happened since the passing that act.

Letters from Genoa, by the last Flanders mail, advise, that the misunderstandings between the Courts of London and Morocco became more serious every day, and that the Emperor would not permit the English to carry from thence any provisions, without discharging all the duties laid on them.

June 8. Governor Johnstone, after stating his objection to the principles of the Canada Bill, and to the extension of Canada (which another Member informed the House was no less than eleven millions four hundred thousand acres more than as claimed by France) read a list of propositions, which, he said, appeared to him to be contained in the Bill, amongst which were—

That a State of Slavery is better than a State of Freedom.

That the Popish Religion is better than the Protestant.

That Juries are unnecessary, and therefore to be disused.

That Monopolies are useful to Trade.

That French Laws and commercial Regulations are preferable to English.

And that the Constitution, which our Ancestors had framed with so much wisdom, and established at the expence of so much blood and treasure, is to be destroyed by their wiser Sons.

The Nancy, Lockyer, which is arrived in the Downs, carried Tea to New-York, but it not being suffered to be landed, she has brought it back.

A Messenger was last night sent off with some instructions to the British Ambassador at Madrid, concerning the affair of Crab-Island. While some magnify this matter, as likely to prove a bone of contention, others, with more reason, think it will terminate amicably.

Continuation of the Account of the Proceedings in the House of Commons on the Bill for making better Provision for the Government of Quebec.

Yesterday Lord North proposed several blanks in order to fill up a Clause, some of which were objected to by Mr. Dempster, as to the number of souls in Quebec, to which objections Lord North agreed. The next objection was to a part of the preamble of a Clause, which says, "it will be highly expedient to grant them the same laws, by which their lives and property have been heretofore governed, protected and ordered."—Mr. Dempster and Mr. E. Burke objected to the word "protected," as it was, in their opinion, not true, and was at the same time paying the French too great a compliment.—Lord North, Lord Beauchamp, and Mr. Grey Cooper, insisted the word was proper, and that the Law that governed protected.—The next objection was made to the Clause, which repeals all the Ordinances granted by the King's Proclamation in 1763. A very strong debate ensued, in which Mr. Dunning spoke for near an hour and an half against it; he was supported by Mr. E. Burke, Captain Phipps, Mr. Howard, &c. Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Lord Clare, Mr. Rice, &c. &c. as strongly supported the Clause; but about half past 8 o'clock the House divided nearly three to one in favour of the Clause.—The next objection was made to the Clause, which settles that Tythes and Dues shall be paid to the Romish Clergy.—A very strong debate here ensued, in which Mr. E. Burke, Mr. Baker, Mr. Dunning, Mr. W. Burke, Mr. C. Fox, Capt. Phipps, &c. strongly opposed not only the whole Clause, but particularly an alteration proposed by Lord North, which was, "that his Majesty should have power to appropriate, when he thought proper, the said Tythes unto the establishing a Protestant Clergy."—Lord North, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, &c. &c. as strongly supported the clause, with the amendment, and they were left debating it at 11 o'clock.

June 10. Yesterday there was a great levee at St. James's, and also a Privy Council, said to be in consequence of dispatches received from Boston. Sir Jeffery Amherst attended, and had a long conference with his Majesty. Lord Viscount Devereux was presented to his Majesty, on account of his late marriage; and this day his Lordship and his new married Lady will be presented to the Queen on the said occasion.

All the Officers belonging to the regiments in the West-India Islands, who are absent upon furlow, are ordered to join their respective corps immediately.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, June 6.

"Since my last the Commissioner went to Spithead, and paid his Majesty's ship Scarborough two months advance; and in a few hours after she proceeded for Boston, with money to pay the troops, and with an express of the determinations of our Court."

June 13. The Lords yesterday read a first time the bill for redeeming one million of the 3 per cent Annuities, and for establishing a lottery, and also an expiring law bill.

Read a second time the bill for establishing a fund for the support of the Government of Quebec.

We are informed the export trade of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey will shortly be regulated upon a new plan, so as to benefit his Majesty's revenue in a very considerable annual sum.

By advices from Corsica it appears, that a plot had been formed to cut off all the French on that island on Ascension-day, which probably would have taken place, but that it was discovered by a young girl, a native of Corsica, anxious for the preservation of her lover, a Frenchman.

Whitehall, June 9. The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Oliver, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in America, in the room of Andrew Oliver, Esq; deceased.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 10.

We are informed by authority, that the honourable the Representatives of the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, met at New-Castle on the first instant, and adjourned until the next day, when they unanimously appointed Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, and George Read, Esquires, or any two of them, deputies for the said colony at the ensuing general Congress.

Captain Richardson, from Liverpool, on the 24th ult. in lat. 37, long. 64: 30, spoke the ship Rosanna, Captain M'Patrick, and the Brig Globe, Captain Bingley, both from this Port for Lisbon.

Captain Hawkins, from Barbados, on the 28th ult. in lat. 24: 33, spoke a brig, Capt. Young, from St. Eustatia for New-York, 4 Days out; and on the 2d instant, in lat. 37, long. 61, he spoke Capt. Ashmead, in a brig from this port for Barbados, all well.

On the first instant, one of our pilots spoke with Capt. Morris, in a sloop, from New-York for Maryland, four days out, who informed him, that the evening before he saw a ship bottom up, about ten miles off Barnegat, but the wind blowing hard, and a high sea running, he could not stay by her.

Arrived from this Port. Captains Covell, Allen and Gilbert, at Lisbon.

The Captains Inglis, Foster and Gill, of this Port, are arrived in London from Jamaica.

*** The sale of *Jonathan Biles*'s estate, advertised in this paper by the Sheriff, will begin at four o'clock in the afternoon; and the sale of *Thomas James*'s estate will begin at 4 o'clock, at *Thomas Musshett*'s, instead of the *London Coffee-house*, on the 19th instant.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Joseph, R. Pye, Sloop Polly, W. Shine, Sloop Prudence, W. Harris, Sloop Mayflower, J. Fanning, and Sloop Endeavour, M. Maher, from N. Carolina. Sloop Betsey, V. Wightman, and Sloop Friendship, W. Grinnell, R. Island. Schooner Sukey, J. Hunt, N. Providence. Sloop Orange, H. Wright, N. York. Brig Friendship, F. Illingsworth, Dominica. Ship Butcombe, W. Phillips, Brig Kitty, G. Thompson, and Brig Sally, E. Preston, Jamaica. Schooner Trial, J. Bradford, and Schooner Polly, J. Vickary, St. Eustatia. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Bedlow, and Schooner Crosby, J. Bryan, St. Croix. Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Hispaniola. Brig Lowther, M. Power, and Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Ship Peggy, E. Yorke, Lisbon. Schooner Elizabeth, S. Glover, Montserrat. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Tortola. Ship George, S. Martin, Lisbon. Ship Mercury, R. Collins, Madeira. Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, from Genoa.

Outwards. Brig Three Brothers, D. Turrell, and Brig Susanna, W. Nicholls, Dominica. Sloop Thomas, W. Worth, Virginia. Brig Bolton Packet, F. Morth, Liverpool. Sloop Dove, J. Beach, St. Eustatia. Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Falmouth, G. B. Schooner Betsey, D. Riddle, Hispaniola. Ship Cæsar, W. Miller, for Jamaica.

Cleared. Sloop Two Brothers, J. French, to R. Island. Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills, Schooner Nancy, H. Stocker, Schooner John, E. Howell, Sloop Industry, C. Gale, and Schooner Elizabeth, W. Brown, N. Carolina. Sloop Sally, J. Thompson, Schooner Polly, W. Newton, and Schooner Two Brothers, T. Ellis, N. Providence. Schooner Betsey, R. Patterson, Jamaica. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, and Schooner Yorke, W. Carlisle, Antigua. Sloop Polly, W. Furnall, Portsmouth, N. E. Schooner Hetty, A. Dyar, Georgia. Schooner Joseph, P. Bubier, Salem, N. E. Brig Two Friends, P. Bruster, London. Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, Bristol. Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, and Schooner Priscilla, W. Wise, Maryland. Schooner Three Friends, D. Robins, Sinnepuxent. Ship Pennsylvania Packet, P. Osborne, Ship Albion, T. Crippen, and Ship Hope, R. M'Clenachan, Liverpool. Brig Addison, T. Candel, to Cadiz.

RUM, SUGAR, and a few Bags of very good COTTON, to be sold by

August 9, 1774. DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

OFFICE for the SALE of Real Estates, at the Corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-street,

ON Wednesday, the 31st day of August instant, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the London Coffee-house, if not sold before at private sale, two messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, whereon they stand, situate on the south-westerly side of Shackamaxon-street, in Kensington, in the Northern Liberties; the lot contains in breadth on the said street 32 feet, and extends that breadth to the distance of 75 feet, and then widens to the breadth of 29 feet, and so continues to the farther of 29 feet. Also one other lot, situate on the south-westerly side of the said Shackamaxon-street, and contains in breadth on said street 28 feet, and extends in length on Queen-street 104 feet. And also one groundrent of Two Pounds Five Shillings, money of Pennsylvania, issuing and payable out of a lot of ground, situate between the above two described lots; now in the tenure of Samuel Winchet; the whole premises subject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Five Shillings a year, payable to Thomas Say and Richard Blackham. For terms of sale, apply to said office, where are to be sold, sundry lots of ground in the city of Philadelphia, and District of Southwark; also sundry lots in the said city, the District of Southwark, and in the Northern Liberties, to be lett on groundrent. Plans of all which are to be seen at the said office.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, THOMAS PROCTOR.

Sundry sums of money to be lett out at interest, on good security. Enquire at the above office, where all business in the Notary and Conveyancing way is carried on as usual, by

JAMES HUMPHREYS.

THIS is to give notice to the public, that the inhabitants of Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, have obtained leave of the General Assembly of New-Jersey to bring in a bill, at their next session, to make a law, giving liberty to all persons to catch fish in the river Delaware, by driving the same with brush swabs; and accordingly we, the inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon, intend to bring in a bill for that purpose, at their next session. § *August* 6, 1774.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Samuel Pennock, of the city of Philadelphia, Hatter, has thought fit (through the instigation of his malicious friends) to publish me in the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 2380, forewarning all persons from trusting me on his account, and likewise affirms that I have another husband living, by the name of John Morton, which, with a safe conscience, I deny; therefore take this method to inform the public, and all whom it may concern, that I have been married to the said Pennock eight years, and always behaved as a prudent wife to him, and can produce, when necessary, a sufficient testimonial of my lawful marriage to the said Pennock, and also an authentic power of attorney, under hand and seal, to collect his debts, and enjoy all that is or may be belonging to him hereafter, and can assure the public, that Mr. Pennock and his friends have used me extremely ill, at sundry times. As witness my hand,

¶ MARTHA PENNOCK.

RUN away, the 16th of July last, from the subscriber, living near Oxford, in Talbot county, an indented Irish servant man, named Thomas Burn, a shoemaker by trade, about 5 feet high, about 22 years of age, of a fair complexion, pitted with the small-pox, has short dark coloured hair, and sandy beard; had on, when he went away, a coarse felt hat, a pale blew saggathy coat, black and dirty, much worn, coarse shirt and trowsers, old white kersey jacket, mended with striped red and white swanskin on the fore parts of it, thread stockings, old shoes, with large pewter buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

§ Richard Barnett.

WHEREAS James Reed, Tavern-keeper, at Christiana-Bridge, the 28th of July last, obtained a Note, of the Subscriber, for Thirteen Pounds, in a very fraudulent Manner; this is to forewarn every Person not to purchase or buy said Note, for I never will pay it. Given under my Hand, this third Day of August, 1774.

¶ GEORGE HENERY,

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lebanon Town, Lancaster County, the two following servants, viz. JOE, a mulattoe man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably white, about 28 years of age, a stout well made fellow, with grey eyes; had on and took with him a green saggathy coat, striped silk jacket, a fine ruffled shirt, a dark coloured coat, a white jacket, three home-made flax shirts, a half worn beaver hat, two pair of striped cotton trowsers, a striped cotton jacket, one pair of good shoes, a good rifle gun, a pair of pistols, and has a good sum of money with him.

JOHN PLATFOOT, an Englishman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, brown hair, a thick set fellow, down look, and talks broad English, took with him two pair of tow trowsers, a flax shirt, and a jacket, the other cloaths unknown. They both went away last Sunday night, and it is supposed they will travel through the Jerseys to New-England. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants in any goal, so that their master may have them again, shall have Ten Pounds *reward for* Joe, *and* Forty Shillings *for* J. Platfoot, *besides reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ *THOMAS CLARK.*

N. B. It is supposed they will both change their names and cloaths. All masters of vessels and others are hereby desired not to harbour or conceal them, as they will answer the same at their peril.

Lower Merion, Philadelphia county, July 12, 1774.

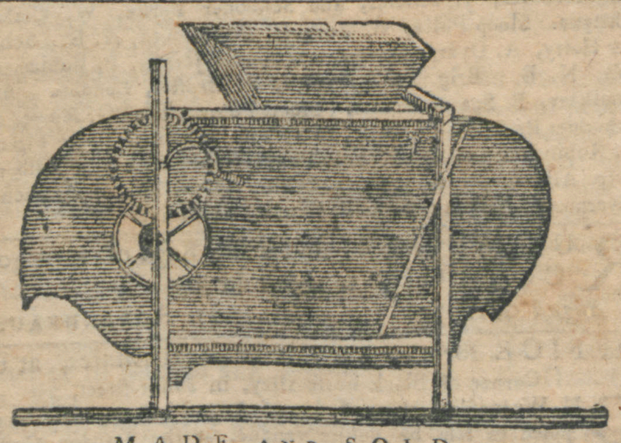
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

YESTERDAY absented from her master, a Scotch indented servant GIRL, named *Martha M'Loud*, about 18 years of age, a likely well set person, of a fair complexion, light coloured hair, cut short; had on, when she went away, a round-ear'd cap, cross-barred charlotte gown, of brown and white colours, intermixed with green and white flowers, a blue worsted skirt, two red petticoats, one of which is fine serge, a pair of old buckskin shoes, and white worsted stockings; she lately lived with a certain Alexander Chisholm, Inn-keeper, in Burlington, who assigned her to George Bartram, Merchant, in Philadelphia, and was by him assigned to me, the first day of this instant. Whoever apprehends said servant, and delivers her to her master, the subscriber, or secures her, so as she may be had again, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN ZELL.

N. B. All persons whatsoever are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of July last, an apprentice LAD, named Robert Camburn, about 20 years of age; took with him nothing but a shirt and trowsers, when he went away. Whoever brings said apprentice home to his said master, shall receive SIX-PENCE reward, from Richard Cayford. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that there is at the plantation of James M'Kesson, on Thomas's Creek, in York county, a certain trespassing bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, and about 16 or 17 years old, with a star in his forehead, a natural trotter, without any brand. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away. ¶



MADE and SOLD by

ROBERT PARRISH,

At his house, in Third-street, a few doors above Arch-street, and nearly opposite the Golden Swan tavern, Philadelphia,

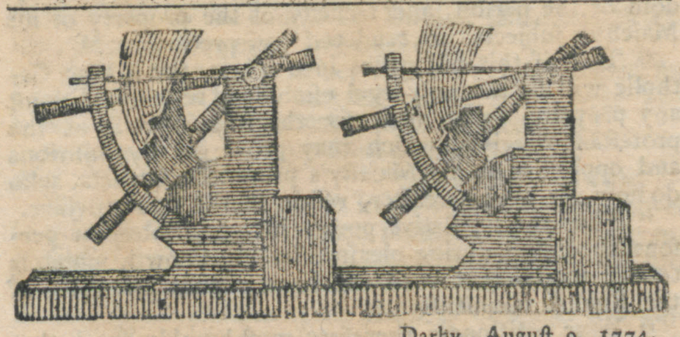
ROLLING SCREENS, for cleaning wheat and flax-seed, consisting of four different sorts of wire each, calculated to great exactness, and found by experience to answer well; small bolts for Indian meal in mills, standing screens, shoe and shoot ditto; wire sieves, of different sorts, suitable for Indian meal, wheat, or other grain, also for iron ore, sugar, ground bark, &c. short cloths for millers, found by experience to exceed any other kind, and a variety of wire work, suitable for cellar windows, spring houses, and many other uses; DUTCH FANS, of different sorts, with good improvements, suitable for most kinds of grain; several sorts of boxes, with knives for cutting straw, and curriers beam boards, of lignum vitæ.

Also at the same place are made all sorts of planes, suitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, coopers and others, and are allowed (by the best judges) to be as compleat and good as those made in London; any person applying as above may depend on being served with all reasonable dispatch. All orders from town or country shall be carefully attended to.

N. B. Boxes or chests, with an assortment of various kinds of tools (very convenient for farmers, masters of vessels, and others) will be sorted and put up upon a short notice.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, on the 19th of June last, a large BAY MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, her near hind foot white, a snip on her nose, she trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

August 6, 1774. § ROBERT BURR.



Darby, August 9, 1774.

WHEREAS the dwelling-house, work-shop, dye-house, presses, &c. belonging to the subscriber, were destroyed by fire on the 3d day of May last, by reason whereof it has been out of his power to serve his customers as usual, but as the works are now all re-built, and in excellent order, he hopes for the continuation of their custom. All those that are pleased to favour him with work, may be assured he will use his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction, in the various branches of fulling, dying, &c. Aaron Oakford, Fuller and Dyer.

N. B. Cloths, stuffs, &c. are received for him by John Hyder, at the Old Ferry-house, Aaron Musgrove, Nathaniel Donnell, and Joseph Rigby, merchants, near the Drawbridge, and by William Dibley, at the Cross-keys, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. Also by Valentine Weaver, and Mary Withey, in the borough of Chester; due attendance is given at each of those places, at least once a week. ¶

Pennsylvania, ss. July 26, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and settle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-house, on the fifth day of September next, at 9 o' clock in the morning, to attend that business; and purpose to proceed on the same, by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is finished. The several county Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective accompts prepared for examination and adjustment, at the time and place aforesaid. And all such who shall fail therein, or neglect to produce their accounts and vouchers, before the 16th of the same month [at which time it is intended to settle the Provincial Treasurer's Accompts] must expect the Committee will be under the necessity of REPORTING such NEGLECT to the Assembly, at their next meeting.

General Post-Office, New-York, July 15, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, for the further improving of correspondence, a Rider will set out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday, on the arrival of the Post from New-York, and return to that place on Thursday morning following. *By command of the Dep. Post-Master General,*

R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

This day is published, and to be sold by

John Sparhawk and John Dunlap,

In Philadelphia, price Ten Shillings, neatly bound,

JULIET GRENVILLE,

OR THE HISTORY OF THE

HUMAN HEART,

(Three volumes elegantly printed in two) By Mr. Brooke, *author of the* Fool of Quality.

THIS ingenious and pathetic work abounds with sentiments of the most refined and important kind.---Animated with the love of virtue, the author has endeavoured to disseminate its seeds into the minds of the rising generation, and in order to engage the attention of the young, the gay, and the indolent, he has delivered the most important precepts under the pleasing veil of an engaging narrative.---And thus the reader becomes enamoured of virtue, while he is engaged in the perusal of an interesting tale.

"Juliet Grenville is indubitably a work of genius and uncommon merit; as are indeed all the productions of this writer, from his Gustavus Vasa to the present work. He entitles it "The History of the Human Heart."---And it must be acknowledged the human heart is a subject with which Mr. Brooke seems to be so well acquainted, that we may truly say, he has in various instances described its native operations and genuine movements, that while we read him, our feeling, to use his own expression, "like a tuned, though subordinate instrument, bear unison and accord to every word he utters."

Monthly Review.

To the Subscribers for the Plan or Maps of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, with the Catalogue of Purchasers, &c.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you that the Maps are now ready to be delivered, and the Book of Explanation, which is to accompany the same, is in the Press, and will be ready to be delivered in about three Weeks Time at farthest, at my House, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, in Arch-street.---There needs very little to be said, in regard to the Usefulness of these Maps, *as it is so well known at this Time.* Let it suffice, that it is a short and full Account of all the Lands granted by William Penn, Esq; Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, to the several Purchasers in England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany, with the Number of their Lots appurtenant to their Purchase, whereby the Descendants may, at first View, see the Inheritance of their Forefathers, and those inclining to Purchase, may do it with Safety.

And whereas, in the Pennsylvania Packet, No. 140, the following Note is published, viz. "Reed's Plans of the Liberties "of Philadelphia, with a List of Subscribers, and Book of Re-"ferences to each Plan, to be sold by Benjamin Davis."----- I think it necessary to inform the Subscribers, that those Maps are not sold by Mr. Davis, nor by any other Person on my Account, except by Mr. Nicholas Brooks, between Market and Chestnut-streets, in Second-street, near Black-horse-alley, and that the Book contains a List of Purchasers, and not a List of Subscribers. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

July 6, 1774. JOHN REED.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclining to have their Maps framed, painted, gilded and varnished, may have them done in the neatest manner, by applying to Mr. *Brooks*, or to Mr. *James Gillingham*.

¶ 7 f 6.

WANTS an Employment, in either a Store or Compting-House, a young Man, who can be well recommended, writes a good Hand, and has served in both Places; he would have no Objection to engage for two or three Years. Any One who may have Occasion for such a Person, by directing a Line to A. B. to be left at the Printers hereof, mentioning where to be found, will be immediately attended on. ¶

WANTS a PLACE, either public or private,

A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from France, where he has made his Studies, and taken out his Letters of Master of Arts, he will undertake perfectly teaching French, Latin, Modern History, Geography, the Principles of Astronomy, Eloquence, and Experimental Philosophy; can be very well recommended for his Assiduity and Honesty. Application to be made to the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

New-York, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS, on the 19th of June last past, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in Half Johannes, of 9 dwt. to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the small-pox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in Boston, from whence he removed to Quebec, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in New-Castle, Virginia, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board Captain John F. Pruym, for Albany, and took with him a blue cassimer, and dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said Joseph Thorp, in any of his Majesty's goals on this continent, shall be entitled to *Ten per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of *Fifty Pounds* when convicted. Apply to *Curson* and *Seaton*, of New-York; *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of Philadelphia; *Robert Christie*, of Baltimore; *James Gibson*, and *Company*, of Virginia; *John Bondfield*, of Quebec; *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this Joseph Thorp, since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, which will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off the continent.

Rosegill in the County of Middlesex, Virginia, July 6, 1774.

A valuable SALE of LANDS.

TO be sold, a tract of land, in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing twelve thousand and seventy-six acres: It lies seven miles on each side of Shenandoah river, the quantity on the east-side being only a slip of grounds, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone and lime, iron and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant-mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this there is near the dwelling-house a tub-mill; on the other stream there is a valuable saw-mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a kitchen, dairy and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house, and at the other plantation there are overseer's houses, Negroe quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of a thousand or five hundred acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are one hundred and twelve Negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stock of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any person or persons, inclinable to purchase, are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosegill, on the river Rappahannock, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will shew the land. In the Month of November I shall be on the premises, and then may be personally treated with.

Part of this land, and some of the Negroes, belonging to my eldest son, who leaves me to the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Just imported in the Bella, Captain Jones, from London, and to be sold by

ANDREW PORTER,

In Union-street, between Second and Third-streets,

ALMOST curious, elegant and best finished portable optical apparatus, consisting of a brass scioptric ball and socket, a best solar microscope, a Wilson's compleat, a compound microscope, a best triple object glass perspective, with four eye glasses, and one with two eye glasses, in green nourse skin, and a solar telescope, each in spotted fish skin and brass, the whole contained in a neat mahogany box, lined with velvet; prisms of the best quality; best barometer, cylinder, thermometer and hygrometer, in a mahogany frame, with glass and brass doors; a compleat manual orrery; a most elegant pair of 15 inch globes, mounted on best mahogany claw frames, with hour circles at each pole, twilight circles, with entire brass ribs to support the horizon, and with compass boxes; 12 inch ditto, compleatly and elegantly furnished; best mahogany sextants (being the only instruments that are calculated for finding the longitude by an observation of the distance of the moon from the sun or stars, &c. and answering all the purposes of taking altitudes and finding the latitude by observation to the greatest accuracy) with brass arches, 3 dark glasses, and adjusting screws to indexes; telescopes and magnifying glasses, each in a mahogany case; best gunter two feet sliding rules; ditto scales, with dividers of various sizes.----The above philosophical and mathematical instruments were made under the special direction of an able mathematician, so that they are in their kind perhaps the best and most compleat ever imported.

Also the following BOOKS, &c. Folio bibles with notes and cuts, bound in calf-skin and lettered; school bibles and testaments, Pain's architecture, Priestly's electricity, Martin's philosophy, Keil's natural philosophy, Emerson's mechanics, ditto trigonometry, ditto conic sections, Cotes's hydrostatics, Sherwin's tables, Martin's use of the globes, ditto optics, Robertson's navigation, Crosby's navigation, Atkinson's epitome, Martin's mariners mirror, Emerson's algebra, Hammond's algebra, Cunn's euclid, Johnson's dictionary, Entick's dictionary, the art of speaking, Telemachus in 2 vols. French and English, Croxal's Æsop, Hawney's mensuration, the Seaman's assistant, the Schoolmaster's assistant, Mair's book-keeping, Dilworth's book-keeping. Likewise a great quantity of pro patria, pot, marble and post paper, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. ¶ 10s.

N. B. The said Porter, with a well qualified assistant, continues teaching an English and mathematical school as usual.

West-River, June 21, 1774.

RUN away, from the subscribers, on Saturday night last, a servant man, named James Brooks, a Painter by trade; had on a blue pea jacket, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, an old hat, and a new pair of shoes; he wears his own hair short and curled all round, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, slim made, much pitted with the small-pox. Likewise John Parsons, a Shoemaker by trade, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, well featured, light hair, curled all round, born in London; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth coat, leather breeches, two shirts of ravens duck, one ditto check, two pair of ozenbrigs trowsers. Also Hugh Jopp, a Tailor by trade, born in Scotland, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on, and took with him, two check shirts, a pair of ozenbrigs trowsers, two suits of clothes, one a brown, the other a mixed blue, a dark complexion, full faced, and much given to talking, wears his own hair tied behind; it is likely they will change their clothes; they were seen to pass through Wilmington on Wednesday, about 11 o'clock. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, shall receive FOUR POUNDS reward for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by Levi Hollingsworth, in Philadelphia, Samuel Galloway, or Stephen Steward.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, near the *Market*.

August 17, 1774. NUMB. 2382.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Your publiſhing the following piece in your uſeful paper will oblige your very reſpectful cuſtomer, A. P.

THE political Reflector begins his fifth number with this ſentiment, that "it is the happy and undoubted right of every free man to ſpeak his candid ſentiments, without reſerve or controul:" From a full perſuaſion of the propriety of this, as well as many other of his opinions, I have taken the liberty in a late paper to exerciſe the ſame right, and, from a conſideration of our preſent ſituation, to point out a matter, which I think is abſolutely neceſſary to be attended to, viz. a retroſpect to the ſtate of the different Colonies in America, during the time of our late non-importation agreement.

It will be allowed by all, that ſuch an agreement as the laſt was, can anſwer no good purpoſe, and that therefore a very different mode of proceeding muſt be now adopted, as we all agree that ſomething muſt be done to preſerve our rights: What that mode ſhall be, is not for me to determine, neither would I wiſh to give an opinion, that might counteract the general ſentiments of my countrymen reſpecting it:—So far am I from a diſpoſition of this ſort, as to believe, and to expreſs with freedom my belief, that a united and virtuous oppoſition, upon proper grounds, to the unrighteous claims of Parliament, will be crowned with the deſired ſucceſs.—If ſuch an oppoſition, by means of a non-importation agreement, could be properly inſured to us, I ſhould reſt ſatisfied even under this circumſtance; but if it ſhould appear almoſt impoſſible, from the nature of things, that ſuch an oppoſition can be virtuous, I query whether the mode of remonſtrance and petition would not be beſt to be firſt adopted, agreeable to the tenth reſolve of the reſpectable Committee for this province, which concludes with theſe words, "it is our earneſt deſire that the Congreſs ſhould firſt try the gentler mode of ſtating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redreſs."

The thirteenth reſolve of this Committee has been very properly and feelingly remarked on by the Reflector, and confirms my ſentiments of the difficulty of entering into a non-importation agreement: But for the honour of that Committee, I ſhall give it as my opinion, that if the apparent meaning (without any forced conſtruction) of that reſolve, had been explained in ſome other terms, there is ſcarce a man amongſt them, but would have rejected the motion with the utmoſt contempt. It ſeems impoſſible that men of ſuch reſpectable characters, ſhould wiſh to throw the whole burthen on the dry goods traders, while they, and every other claſs of their conſtituents, are equally intereſted, and able to bear a part.—But although theſe gentlemen muſt certainly ſee this matter in a very different light, yet it may be acknowledged that there are a few perſons, who, for want of being fully acquainted with the true ſtate of the affairs at preſent agitated, appear to be too much inclined to ſuch an ungenerous opinion:—To thoſe I would beg leave to ſtate a caſe, which I think is nearly ſimilar to that of the dry goods merchant, under the circumſtance of a non-importation, upon the plan, which it may be truly ſaid, appears to be a moſt contracted one indeed, in the ideas of too many of my countrymen.

Suppoſe, for inſtance, I was legally and rightfully poſſeſſed of a valuable farm, the produce of which was amply ſufficient not only to maintain my family, but to leave a handſome overplus annually; and ſuppoſe there were a company of men, who had an undoubted right to a very conſiderable tract of land ſurrounding my plantation, but this right of theirs was ſo particularly circumſtanced, that the owners could not obtain a legal poſſeſſion, whilſt I continued to occupy: What in ſuch a caſe is to be done? Shall theſe gentlemen come to me and ſay, we muſt diſpoſſeſs you of your land; you are to remove with all your family; we cannot obtain our right by any other means, therefore prepare yourſelf, and be gone as ſoon as poſſible;—you have no voice in the matter, it is a caſe of neceſſity, and you muſt comply without delay: Our rights are a thouſand times more valuable than yours, and will be totally loſt to us, in caſe of your refuſal; we enjoin you to depart, and will admit of no denial.—What think you my countrymen of ſuch a mode of proceeding in ſuch a caſe as this? Would you think it right? Or rather, would it not ſtrike you in a moment, that theſe gentlemen ſhould propoſe a compenſation, and that ſuch propoſal ſhould ariſe from a principle of juſtice, and not as a matter of favour to the party circumſtanced as aforeſaid.—Perhaps ſome ungenerous perſon may be apt to ſay, this is not a caſe in point, becauſe the natural rights of the dry goods traders are equally concerned in our preſent ſtruggles with thoſe of other people: But let me aſk this man, whether he thinks it juſt, that ſome particulars ſhould riſque their whole property, while others are totally exempted from any riſque, merely for the ſake of preſerving a right to a miſerable pittance, which they may poſſibly acquire at ſome future day, through all the difficulties of want of ſtock, perhaps of credit, and too probably a deſertion of their friends.—If indeed the intereſts of the dry goods traders were only concerned, let them bear the whole burthen, but if others, of all ranks, are equally intereſted in the cauſe, nothing can be more reaſonable than their participation in the loſs.

It is not becauſe I think a plan for raiſing the prices of goods would anſwer a valuable purpoſe, that I have made the above remarks.—I am rather inclined to a contrary opinion; it appears to me it would be almoſt impracticable in the firſt place to fix on ſuch a plan, and ſecondly would be extremely unequal amongſt the traders:—Some few particulars, may abound with their thouſands of pounds worth, ten times told, while others with their hundreds, half as oft repeated, might produce their quantity: The rich and great in this caſe would be the mighty gainers, while the induſtrious youth, with trifling capital, would only taſte the profits.—No, my friends, I have ſomething further than this in view, I hope that at the general Congreſs, an idea at leaſt will be thrown out, if a reſolve ſhould not be determined on, expreſſive of the propriety of ſupporting the meaſure, in caſe of non-importation, in the moſt generous and general manner throughout the Continent, if, from a tedious delay of redreſs, ſuch a ſupport ſhould be found neceſſary at a future time.—This would be an argument for the redreſs of grievances that would have weight: This, in my opinion, would almoſt inſure ſucceſs, and this, I apprehend, would effectually prevent the neceſſity of a general junction, in reſpect to the affair of a common loſs.—Perhaps it may be ſuppoſed by ſome, that the writer of this piece is prompted to theſe ſentiments from a feeling of his own neceſſities, and is deſirous of providing for himſelf, in caſe of need; but, with a grateful ſenſe of the bleſſings I enjoy, I am thankful to the Father of all our mercies, that this is not my caſe.—It is juſtice, it is virtue in general, that I would wiſh ſhould lead us through this important conteſt; and, oh my friends, my fellow-countrymen, let us ſeriouſly conſider how far, by our general conduct, we are intitled to expect the bleſſing of Heaven on our honeſt endeavours to reſtore our rights.—Let not cruelty, that infernal monſter, ſtalk rampant through our land;—let not a paper of intelligence, publiſhed in one of the moſt reſpectable cities on the continent, and a paper, in other reſpects acceptable, let it not be any longer diſgraced, with the ſhameful picture of three poor animals worrying one another to death:—You men of tenderneſs of heart, has not ſuch an exhibition rouſed your humanity to prevent the abominable practice of bull-baiting?—Such have been my feelings on this occaſion, that I have cut from every paper in my poſſeſſion the ſhocking advertiſement, I dreaded to ſee it, for fear I ſhould know the day of the painful conflict, and partake in ſome ſenſe with the devoted beaſts in their excruciating torments.

I beg leave to proceed a little further before I cloſe this paper. Let the wicked practice of ſmuggling, and all its concomitant crimes, be totally aboliſhed;---and let the miſerable ſtate of the poor diſtreſſed Africans be deeply impreſſed on our minds, whoſe caſe, in fact, appears to be ſo remarkably blended with ours, that it ſeems almoſt impoſſible to claim our own rights, without acknowledging that we have deprived them of theirs: I have thought for ſome time paſt, that the evils, which now impend, have been permited in part for the merciful purpoſe of opening our eyes more clearly, that we might generally ſee the ſituation of that abject and depreſſed people.---The light, with reſpect to the iniquity of the ſlave trade, has not only dawned, but hath lately ſpread itſelf (under divine favour) with amazing progreſs through the land.—That large and reſpectable body of people, called Quakers, have taken the moſt effectual methods to ſtop the practice of ſlavery in their ſociety,—a bleſſing has attended their labours in a moſt remarkable manner; and it may be ſaid, with great juſtice, that many of other religious ſocieties have ſhewn their hearty diſpoſition to unite their endeavours, to put an end if poſſible to the iniquitous, unchriſtian traffic.—May the great Ruler of the univerſe grant ſucceſs to this noble purpoſe, and may the name of ſlave, in a little time, be totally unknown, throughout the extenſive regions of this mighty continent. As to the groſs darkneſs which ſtill prevails in the Sugar Iſlands, it muſt be left to Providence to diſpel it in his own time, nothing leſs can do the work amongſt a people, one of whoſe inhuman laws is to this purpoſe, that if any man ſhall from "wantonneſs or cruel intention wilfully kill a Negro, or other ſlave of his own, he ſhall deliver into the public Treaſury fifteen pounds ſterling, and not be liable to any other puniſhment or forfeiture for the ſame."—Some may think this ſhocking beyond all bounds! but if the poor creature, thus degraded by the laws, is knocked down like an ox for the ſlaughter and immediately expires, how happy, how infinitely happy is his ſituation, in being thus delivered into the hands of his all merciful Creator, in compariſon with the abject miſerable ſtate of his fellow countrymen, who are left to drag out the remains of a wretched exiſtence, under the moſt abſolute and cruel tyranny,—or rather to be deſtroyed by inches "till death, their only hope, ſhall releaſe them from their intolerable accumulated ſorrows."—My heart feels too much upon this occaſion: I deſiſt from enlarging on the mournful ſubject, and ſhall conclude with this ardent prayer, that there may ariſe in America, from age to age, a number of her virtuous ſons, whoſe generous ſouls may be prompted to "eſpouſe the intereſts of humanity, and ſpread the bleſſings of liberty throughout the world."

A PHILADELPHIAN.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to the SUBSCRIBERS,
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In FRONT-STREET, the lower corner of BLACK-HORSE-ALLEY, THE SECOND VOLUME OF
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LISBON WINE,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
TO BE SOLD, BY
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the Drawbridge, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of ROBERT KERR, of Philadelphia, Shallop-man, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to SAMUEL MOORE, and JOSEPH HUNTER, Executors. ¶

N. B. Will be ſold, on Thurſday, the firſt of September next, at public vendue, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate at Chriſteen-Bridge, joining the Meeting-houe lot; being part of the eſtate of the ſaid Robert Kerr, deceaſed, by SAMUEL MOORE, and JOSEPH HUNTER, Execut.

Spring-mill Farm, Philadelphia County, Auguſt 12, 1774.

To be SOLD, or LEASED, on reaſonable terms,
SUNDRY tracts of extraordinary lime-ſtone LAND, in the county of Northumberland, viz. about 8000 acres on the waters of Penn's Creek, to the ſouthward of the Nittany Mountain. Two thouſand acres, on a branch of the Bald Eagle Creek, called Fiſhing Creek. One thouſand eight hundred acres, on the waters of Bryar Creek, within two miles of the north-eaſt branch of Saſquehanna river. Alſo ſeveral ſmaller tracts, in different parts of ſaid county. A particular deſcription of the lands is unneceſſary, as it is apprehended no perſon will either purchaſe or leaſe, without ſeeing for himſelf; but this may be ſaid, that the largeſt of theſe tracts is ſituated in a part of the country adjacent to more good land than (perhaps) any other part of Northumberland county, which will undoubtedly be an advantage to the ſettlers. The ſubſcriber purpoſes being at Sunbury, about the 5th of October next, and on the firſt mentioned tract, about the 10th of the ſame month, in order to treat with, and ſhew the lands to any perſon that may incline to purchaſe, or leaſe, any part of it. If ſold, the payments will be eaſy, if leaſed, no rent will be expected for a number of years. SAMUEL MILES.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note, or Book-debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to furniſh their Accounts, properly proved.
ANNA CARMICK,) Execut.
3 *M.* JOSEPH SWIFT,)

Lancaſter, Auguſt 8, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of Auguſt inſtant, a certain meſſuage or tenement, with a half lot or piece of ground, ſituate and being in Queen-ſtreet, in the Borough of Lancaſter aforeſaid, adjoining grounds of Chriſtian Sweigner, and Stophel Ox, with the appurtenances; the eſtate of Michael Kreamer; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by
¶ JOHN FERREE, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 8, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of Auguſt inſtant, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and four acres and three quarters of an acre of land, thereto belonging, ſituate and being in Lancaſter townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, adjoining lands of George Graff and Coneſtogoe-creek, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Matthias Roſh, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by
¶ JOHN FERREE, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 8, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Tueſday, the 30th day of Auguſt inſtant, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate and being in the townſhip of Paxton, in the county of Lancaſter, being part of the lands whereon the town of Middleton, or ſome part thereof is erected, containing 33 acres and 21 perches of land. Alſo a certain lot or piece of ground in the ſaid town of Middletown, No. 253, on Market-ſtreet, containing 43 ſquare perches, 15 ſquare yards, 8 ſquare feet, and 36 ſquare inches; and the ground-rent and rent charges, charged upon and iſſuing out of ſundry lots and pieces of ground, which are parts and parcels of the ſame lands. The eſtates of Jacob Groſs, of the county of Lancaſter aforeſaid; ſeized and taken in execution (ſubject to the rights and intereſt of the perſons who have leaſes of any part of the premiſes) and to be ſold by JOHN FERREE, Sheriff. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, about the 7th of June, 1773, A ſalt water NEGROE man, named SOLOMON, aged about 22 years, he has been in the country about three years, and talks pretty good Engliſh for the time, is of a middle ſize, a little upon the yellowiſh caſt; it is needleſs to ſay any thing about his clothes, as he has been gone ſo long. He was, in July laſt, in New-Caſtle, ſuppoſed to be in the poſſeſſion of Robert Bail, and had changed his name to *George*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe man, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS COCKEY.
Auguſt 10, 1774. § 8 *W.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of June laſt paſt, a freſh MILCH COW, ſhe has ſome white at her head and under her belly. The owner may prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ISAAC KOLP. ¶

FOR CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)
The BRIGANTINE
CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, and COMPANY, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Thomas Clifford's Wharff.

N. B. A ſmall Parcel of CINNAMON to be ſold: Enquire as above. *Auguſt* 15.

{ *For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

LONDON.

HOUSE of LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Mercurij, 18 *Maij*, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the Bill, intituled, "An act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned, for any acts done by them in the execution of the law; or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be ſummoned.

The ſaid bill was accordingly read a third time. Moved that the bill do paſs. Which being objected to, after a long debate, the queſtion was put, whether this bill ſhould paſs? It was reſolved in the affirmative,

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Diſſentient,

1ſt, Becauſe no evidence whatſoever has been laid before the Houſe, tending to prove, that perſons acting in ſupport of public authority, and indicted for murder, cannot receive a fair trial within the province, which is the object of this bill. On the contrary, it has appeared, that an officer of the army, charged with murder, has there received a fair and equitable trial, and been acquitted. This fact has happened even ſince the commencement of the preſent unhappy diſſentions.

2dly, Becauſe, after the proſcription of the port of Boſton, the diſfranchiſement of the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and the variety of proviſions which have been made in this ſeſſion for new modelling the whole polity and judicature of that province, this bill is an humiliating confeſſion of the weakneſs and inefficacy of all the proceedings of Parliament. By ſuppoſing that it may be impracticable, by any means that the public wiſdom could deviſe, to obtain a fair trial there for any who act under government, the Houſe is made virtually to acknowledge the Britiſh government to be odious to the whole Province. By ſuppoſing the caſe, that ſuch trial may be equally impracticable in every other province in America, Parliament does in effect admit, that its authority is, or probably may, become hateful to all the colonies. This, we apprehend, is to publiſh to the world, in terms the moſt emphatical, the little confidence the ſupreme legiſlature repoſes in the affection of ſo large and ſo important a part of the Britiſh Empire. If Parliament believed that any conſiderable number of the people in the colonies were willing to act in ſupport of Britiſh government, it is evident that we might ſafely truſt the perſons ſo acting to their fellow coloniſts, for a fair trial for acts done in conſequence of ſuch ſupport. The bill, therefore, amounts to a declaration, that the Houſe knows *no means of retaining the colonies in due obedience, but by an army, rendered independant of the ordinary courſe of law in the place where they are employed.*

3dly, Becauſe, we think that a military force, ſufficient for governing upon this plan, cannot be maintained without the inevitable ruin of the nation.

Laſtly, Becauſe this bill ſeems to be one of the many experiments towards an introduction of eſſential innovations into the government of this Empire. The virtual indemnity provided by this bill for thoſe who ſhall be indicted for murders committed under colour of office, can anſwer no other purpoſe. We conſider that to be an indemnity which renders trial, and conſequently puniſhment, impracticable. And trial is impracticable when the very Governor, under whoſe authority acts of violence may be committed, is impowered to ſend the inſtruments of that violence to three thouſand miles diſtance from the ſcene of their offence, the reach of their proſecutor, and the local evidence which may tend to their conviction. The authority given by this bill to compel the tranſportation from America to Great-Britain, of any number of witneſſes, at the pleaſure of the parties proſecuting and proſecuted, without any regard to their age, ſex, health, circumſtances, buſineſs or duties, ſeems to us ſo extravagant in its principle, and ſo impracticable in its execution, as to confirm us further in our opinion of the ſpirit which animates the whole ſyſtem of the preſent American regulations.

RICHMOND, PORTLAND,
FITZWILLIAM, CRAVEN,
PONSONBY, LEINSTER,
ROCKINGHAM, MANCHESTER.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Auguſt 5. This Day the Commiſſioners, on behalf of this Colony, to attend the General Congreſs at Philadelphia the 5th of next month, were appointed by ballot, and are as follow, viz. The honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; Moderator of the preſent Meeting, RICHARD HENRY LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, RICHARD BLAND, BENJAMIN HARRISON, and EDMUND PENDLETON, Eſquires; and a ſum of money, amounting nearly to 1000l. is to be raiſed by ſubſcription from the ſeveral Counties, and paid into the hands of the Treaſurer, to defray the expences of thoſe gentlemen at the Congreſs.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 11.

The Committee of Charles county having notice of the arrival of the Brigantine Mary and Jane, Capt. George Chapman, maſter, in St. Mary's river, St. Mary's county, from London, with tea ſubject to the payment of an American duty, part of which the Committee ſuſpected was deſigned to be landed in this county, requeſted Captain Chapman (then in Charles county) to attend the meeting of the ſaid Committee; in conſequence whereof, the Captain attended and gave information, that a quantity of tea was ſhipped on board his Brig at London, on the 20th of May laſt, whereof two cheſts were conſigned to Mr. Robert Findlay, merchant in Bladenſburg, one cheſt to Mr. Robert Peter, of George-Town, merchant, and the remainder to ſundry merchants in Norfolk, Virginia; that the Conſigners of the ſaid tea, before the ſhipping thereof, were acquainted with the paſſing the Boſton port bill, and alſo of the ſenſe of America reſpecting the conſequences of receiving tea ſubject to duty impoſed by the Britiſh Parliament, payable in America, for the purpoſe of revenue; that he had received the duty in London for the tea conſigned to Mr. Findlay, with direction to pay the ſame to the collector here on his arrival, but that no money was delivered to him in London to pay the duty on the other tea on board his veſſel. Mr. Robert Findlay, at the deſire of the Committee, alſo attended, and having fully and ſatisfactorily exculpated himſelf of any intention to counteract the reſolutions of America by orders for the ſaid tea, the ſame being ſent by him to his correſpondents laſt fall, declared his inclination to do with the tea whatever was thought reaſonable by the Committee of this or any other county; the Committee thought proper, as Mr. Findlay was concerned in a ſtore kept in Charles county, to acquaint him and Capt. Chapman, that the ſaid tea ought not to be landed there or in any other part of Maryland, and that any attempt to land the ſame in this county would be oppoſed by the people thereof; upon which Mr. Findlay pledged his word to the Committee, that the ſaid tea ſhould not by his order or conſent be landed in America, but that he would order the ſame to be ſent back to London: Capt. Chapman alſo promiſed the Committee that he would return Mr. Findlay's tea to London, and that he would not land the tea conſigned to Mr. Peter, but would return the ſame to London, unleſs Mr. Peter demanded it at his veſſel's ſide, of which (if it happens) he promiſed immediately to inform the Committee of ſuch county as ſhould be moſt convenient: The Committee having tranſmitted intelligence of this tranſaction to the neighbouring counties, and Norfolk, thanked Capt. Chapman and Mr. Findlay, for their candid and upright conduct in this affair.

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

Saturday laſt his Majeſty's Ship Scarborough, Captain Shadds, arrived here from England, with diſpatches for his Excellency the Governor, which were immediately forwarded to him at his ſeat at Danvers.

Yeſterday arrived in this harbour, the tranſports from New-York, having on board his Majeſty's Royal Regiment of Welch Fuzileers, under the command of Col. Barnard. They are to land To-morrow, and encamp on Fort-hill.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 4.

"I ſee plainly what you expect from a Non-importation; and ſee, with pity, what you are doing has been managed with much ardour and but little ſagacity; which perhaps you may believe, when you find Lord Chatham and the late ſtrong advocates of America, have now a plan, which they intend to lay before the Parliament, to put American trade on a firmer foundation than it has ever yet been; and there is no doubt it will paſs into an act, as it is ſaid Lord North highly approves of it. I can add further, it was firſt ſtarted by an American, one of your famous Patriots on the Continent, which confirms me that ſelf-intereſt governs the whole. I am well informed, the following is one part: That no Merchant or Merchants, or any perſon whatſoever, reſiding in any part of England, ſhall have a permit at the King's Cuſtoms, to ſhip or load on board any ſhip or ſhips, within the Kingdom, any goods, wares or merchandize, of any kind whatever, to any part of North-America, till ſuch time as he, ſhe or they, have taken an oath, that they are paid the full amount, or have two ſufficient ſecurities, that the goods ſo ſhipped ſhall be paid for when the Shipper ſhall think it prudent to demand his money; which will prevent the evils that have attended the many failures on your ſide the water, reduce the number of Importers, and incourage the monied men to put their capitals, which now lie dead, into trade: It moſt certainly will make more Shopkeepers and leſs Importers, as the men of intereſt will be able to ſupply them from time to time with ſuch articles as they may have occaſion for, and prevent their having a large dead ſtock on hand: Beſides, it will put the principal Merchants on a bettter footing than they were thirty years ago. In addition to this, an encouraging bounty will be allowed on all raw materials from America; but this is only part of what you may expect from that party, for the regulation of American trade.---They know as well as you how long yor can do without Britiſh goods."

Laſt Tueſday Morning came to Town from Marblehead, twelve cart loads of good ſalt fiſh, alſo a quantity of oil, being the generous donation of our ſympathizing brethren of that Place.—The above *proviſions* having been judged by the Revenue Officers not to be "*victuals*, [the word in the Port-Bill] for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the inhabitants of the Town of Boſton," it was therefore not permitted to be brought into this Port "coaſtwiſe."—The benefaction of rice from South-Carolina, has, ſince its arrival, remained there in the ſame predicament; but, we hear, that it is *now* allowed to be an article of *food*, and not ſolely of merchandize, and may be brought in by water; alſo that permiſſion is given for launching the Veſſels that are on the ſtocks here; which liberty, for ſome time paſt, has been refuſed.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 5.

Three of the gentlemen lately nominated by the Committee of Correſpondence for this Colony, to meet the Committees of the other Colonies in the propoſed Congreſs at Philadelphia, have been obliged, by previous engagements, and the ſtate of their health, to decline attending; in conſequence of which the Committee met at Hartford, on the 3d Inſtant, and appointed the Hon. Roger Sherman, and Capt. Joſeph Trumbull, one of which gentlemen, with the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, and Silas Dean, Eſq; (who were appointed at the former Meeting) will attend that important buſineſs.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 15.

The Indians were greatly alarmed at the ſudden death of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet, during the late Congreſs, and propoſed ſending alarming belts through all the Nations; but Colonel GUY JOHNSON, his Deputy, re-aſſumed buſineſs with them immediately after the Interment, and has ſince been appointed to the ſuperintendancy of the Indian department, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, till the King's pleaſure is known, at which the Indians expreſſed great ſatisfaction, and the Congreſs terminated with their ſending Chiefs from each Nation, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours for reſtoring tranquility to the ſouthward.

Saturday morning laſt the Sloop Phœnix, Capt. Dickinſon, arrived here in 13 days from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, and has brought 376 barrels of rice, to be ſold in this place, and the neat proceeds thereof to be remitted to Boſton; being a preſent from the people of Carolina to the ſufferers in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Collections are now making in the different Wards of this city for the like laudable purpoſe; and the Committee of this place have ſent circular letters to all the counties in our government, to accelerate meaſures of a ſimilar kind.

We have authentic intelligence that Joſeph Thorp, who was advertiſed in this paper, with a reward of fifty pounds on conviction, and ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, was at Thomas Alling's, Inn-holder, at New-London, on Saturday, the 2d of July, with the money upon him; from whence he went to Newport, Rhode-Iſland, and gave out that he was going to Nantucket, or ſomewhere to the eaſtward, to buy a veſſel and cargo, to go with to the Streights. It is moſt earneſtly requeſted of thoſe who can communicate any further intelligence of the villain, that they acquaint any of the perſons mentioned in the former advertiſement, or George Rome, Eſq; of Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 17.

Captain Johnſon, from Liverpool, on the 17th ult. in Lat. 44:15, Long. 52, ſpoke a Brig, from Caſco-Bay for Glaſgow, 9 Days out; and on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 32:45, Long. 69, he ſpoke with Captain Spence, from New-York for Liverpool, out 4 days.

Captain Butterfield, from Hiſpaniola, on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 37, Long. 74, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Hinſhaw, from Gibraltar for New-York, 11 Weeks out.

EXTRACTS from a Pamphlet, intituled, "CONSIDERATIONS on the MEASURES carrying on with reſpect to the BRITISH COLONIES in NORTH-AMERICA.

[*This pamphlet is now re-printing in this city, and will be publiſhed about the middle of next week. It appears to be the work of a maſterly hand, thoroughly acquainted with his ſubject, and warmly contending for that liberal and free ſyſtem of policy with reſpect to the government of the Colonies, by which alone both they and the Mother Country can continue happy, united and flouriſhing. The punctuation and ſome other inaccuracies in the Engliſh edition, which ſeem entirely owing to the Printer, will be corrected in this.*]

THE author aſcribes all the preſent confuſion of things between the Mother Country and the Colonies; "the oppoſition and diſturbances on the one hand, and the violent laws on the other," to the attempts that have been made "to tax them without their conſent." He therefore examines both the *right* and the *expediency* of this meaſure.

"The preſent accurſed queſtion, ſays he, between us and our Colonies, how long was it unknown or unthought of! Who heard of it from the firſt riſe of theſe ſettlements, until a very few years ago, that a fatal attempt forced it into notice and importance? But it is now ſetting at work fleets and armies. It threatens the confuſion and perhaps the deſtruction of both countries, and but too probably of one of them; although God only knows whether the calamity will fall on that of the two, which many men may now imagine and believe to be moſt in danger."—

"It is ſaid that the money to be raiſed on the Americans is to be employed for their own benefit, in their civil ſervice or military defence: Let me aſk then, who are in their caſe to determine whether any money is wanted for ſuch purpoſes; they who pay it or they who take it? They who take it. Who are to determine the quantity wanted? They who take it. Who are to determined how often it is wanted? They who take it. Who are to determine whether it is really laid out in the purpoſes pretended? They who take it. Suppoſe the Americans ſhould be of opinion or declare, that the money ſo raiſed is uſed not for their advantage, but the contrary. Is that a bar to the raiſing it? No. Suppoſe them to complain that the money pretended to be laid out in their civil ſervice is given to corrupt their Governors or Judges. Is that a bar to the raiſing? No. Suppoſe them to ſignify that the money alledged to be uſed in their military defence is employed in paying troops to enſlave them, and which they had rather be without. Is that a bar to the raiſing? No. Wherein then does this differ from *will* and *pleaſure*, in the moſt abſolute ſenſe?"

"Our Colonies are content that we ſhould *regulate their trade*, provided what we do is *bona fide*, *really*, *truly* and *ſincerely* for that purpoſe, and that only. But they deny that we ſhall tax them. They aſſent and agree to the firſt; but they abſolutely refuſe the laſt—Why then cannot we content us with the line drawn by themſelves, and the preſent eſtabliſhment, from which we receive ſuch prodigious benefit, now ariſing and yearly encreaſing?

"But may not they in time extend their objections to the regulation of trade alſo? The courſe of things and the flux of years will certainly produce very many things more extraordinary than this. The whole of our Colonies muſt, no doubt, without force or violence fall off from the parent ſtate, like ripe fruit in the maturity of time—But why ſhould we be over-curious about objects very remote, and diſturb ourſelves about a futurity which does not affect us, and the diſtance of which we do not know? *Why ſhould we ſhake the fruit unripe from the tree, becauſe it will of courſe drop off, when it ſhall be ripe?* Every time has its own circumſtances, according to which the events of it muſt be provided for, when they happen. That cannot now be done. New and unreaſonable demands, injuſtice, oppreſſion and violence, on our parts, will haſten theſe events even before their time. *Let us with-hold our hands from theſe things.* We have never yet had reaſon to boaſt ourſelves of ſuch expedients, nor, let me add, ever to repent us of the contrary conduct."

In anſwer to what is commonly objected, concerning the expence which the Colonies coſt the Mother Country, in their original ſettlement, as well as their protection afterwards, he writes thus—

"But was their hiſtory told as it deſerves--how they have made theſe their great eſtabliſhments at their own charge, and with almoſt no expence of ours; how we have ever had the total command of the produce of that immenſe country, ſo as *to regulate the commerce and exportation* of it, merely according to our own advantage and convenience; that this is grown to be an object of perhaps no leſs than FOUR MILLIONS STERLING a year, all turned to our profit—Could the extreme benefit be all ſet forth, which we have by theſe means received from the firſt foundation of theſe Colonies to this time, and the chearfulneſs, fidelity and loyalty wherewith they have ſubmitted to this; the ſincere and warm friendſhip and affection, which they have ever borne towards us, while we kept ourſelves within theſe bounds; the aſſiſtance which we have received from them in war, as well as the profits in peace—could all theſe circumſtances, with many others favourable to them, be told and repreſented together in their full light, the ſtory itſelf would bid fair to make theſe *harſh* and *unmerited* acts of Parliament *drop out of our hands*, if we held them at the time."—

"But is there any medium? Muſt we not either rigorouſly enforce obedience from our Colonies, or at once generouſly declare them free and independant of all allegiance to the Crown of Great-Britain? To which I anſwer—if there is a medium between Great-Britain and Ireland, why may there not alſo between Great-Britain and North-America? The claims of the Colonies are not higher than thoſe of Ireland?—Why ſhould forbearance, moderation and regard towards [America] that a little more diſtant portion of our country, produce in the one caſe effects conſonant to what the like cauſes do in the other?—How was it there, 20 years ago, before the firſt or the laſt of theſe acts were thought of? All was peace, calm and content. The repealing the firſt of them, the *Stamp-act*, did that do any miſchief? Not unleſs the reconciling, uniting and connecting again, all the parts of our government be ſuch. There was hardly any where to be found a man, but who was pleaſed and happy in the meaſure, except a Miniſter or two at home, who loſt their power and their places on the occaſion; and except a few ſycophants abroad, who hoped to recommend themſelves by traducing and diſturbing thoſe to whom they owed aſſiſtance and protection, and who deſired to fiſh in troubles which they themſelves contributed greatly to create. What evil ſtar reigns then at this period, that theſe bleſſings cannot now take place as they formerly did?"—

In anſwer to the hopes which ſome may entertain of a diſunion among the Colonies themſelves, he writes thus,

"In the cauſe of not being taxed by us, it is well under-

ſtood how much they are *united*. All accounts and reports from thence, of all men and of all parties, concur in that circumſtance—We reckon entirely without our hoſt, if we don't expect to have to do with an union of that continent, or if we depend on any meaſures inſufficient to ſubdue the whole—Does any one in America or England imagine that all theſe diſputes and feuds are only at the bottom about *a duty of Three-pence upon a pound of tea?*"

He then conſiders how far it may be practicable to bring America to ſubmit to *internal taxation*, by armies and fleets—"A fleet, ſays he, cannot ſail all over North-America. No immediate impreſſion upon Boſton, or any of the towns of America [where a fleet can come] will carry the command of the whole continent, or force it to ſubmit to meaſures ſo univerſally againſt their bent and inclination."—

But we will not quote more on this head—The Americans are loyal to their Sovereign, and yet retain the ſtrongeſt affection to the Mother Country—and God forbid that ever meaſures ſhould be perſevered in, which may drive them to ſuch a ſtate of deſperation, as might lead them to hazard a conteſt, which, however unequal on their part, would certainly terminate in conſequences dreadful and deſtructive to both!—"What fruits, ſays he, would for ſome years be received from provinces mangled and mutilated in a ſevere conteſt decided to their diſadvantage, ſhould they at laſt return to us again? But no one can overlook what muſt be the caſe ſhould the event terminate againſt us, and end after an expence of much treaſure and blood in ſo fatal and ineſtimable a loſs on our ſide, as that of theſe Colonies would be! No man knows whither this affair would run in a long trial.—We need not be nice in meaſuring our force againſt the Americans. The evil of ſuch a day will ſufficiently decide the conteſt."

Wedneſday laſt Captain Wright arrived here from Charleſtown, South-Carolina; with whom came paſſengers, the Hon. Henry Middleton, and Edward Rutledge, Eſquires, who are nominated with three other gentlemen, to repreſent that Colony at the enſuing Congreſs.—The lady of Mr. Rutledge, and Thomas Middleton, Eſq; with many other paſſengers, arrived in the ſame veſſel.

Captain Moore was to ſail from Charleſtown for this place the 15th inſtant, and it is expected that Thomas Lynch, John Rutledge, and Chriſtopher Gadſden, Eſqrs. who are likewiſe nominated as Delegates for South-Carolina, will take paſſage with him.

We are informed that the inhabitants of North-Carolina and Georgia have had ſeveral meetings on American affairs, and propoſe to chuſe Deputies to meet thoſe of the other Colonies, at Philadelphia, on the firſt of next month.

A correſpondent obſerves, that Lord North is juſtly intitled to the thanks of America, for the firm and happy union of all her councils; an union which no other Miniſter of the preſent reign has had the hardineſs to effect.

Captain Williams, from London, on the 7th of June, in Lat. 49:57, Long. 5:14, ſpoke with Captain Lawrence, from New-York for London; July 15, in Lat. 42:24, Long. 46, ſpoke Captain Dalrymple, from South-Carolina for Glaſgow, 9 Days out; 19th, in Lat. 39:40, Long. 49:39, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Shroudy, of this Port, from Virginia for Cadiz, out 11 Days, on the 4th Inſtant, in Lat. 38:52, Long. 67:26, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Harper, from Grenada for Caſco-Bay, 15 Days out; and the next day he ſpoke a Ship, Captain Benſley, from Virginia for Whitehaven, out 7 Days all well.

Early on Friday morning, the 5th inſtant, departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE CARMICHAEL, *wife of the Rev.* JOHN CARMICHAEL, *and on the following day her remains were interred in the Preſbyterian burying-ground at Brandywine, after which a ſermon, ſuitable to the occaſion, was preached from* Rev. xiv. 10. *As the characters of perſons deceaſed are uſually drawn beyond the life, by thoſe nearly concerned, the following being done by an indifferent hand, tho' intimately acquainted with her* real character, *cannot be liable to the moſt remote ſuſpicions of flattery, or the ſallies of meer affection.---It is not deſigned to give a finiſhed picture of this amiable perſon, but only touch at ſome of the principal features and diſtinguiſhing lineaments, by which thoſe who were acquainted with her will eaſily know her, and they who were not, will find ſomething inſtructive and exemplary. It muſt appear a rare excellency in her real character, that thoſe who knew her beſt, eſteemed her moſt;---ſhe did not, like painted beauties or counterfeit ware, appear beſt at a diſtance, ſhe exhibited the cleareſt proof of the integrity of her heart, by a ſtrict and conſciencious walk; and when in a ſingle ſtate, preferred the converſation of the grave and devout to the noiſy talk of the vain and frothy; religion, with her, was matter of choice, not empty form; ſhe waited at wiſdom's gates with ſpiritual benefit, and found a peculiar ſatisfaction in attending the ordinances of divine inſtitution;----to ſuch as were her moſt intimate acquaintance ſhe appeared undiſguiſed and inflexibly honeſt---was capable of the warmeſt and moſt ſincere friendſhip;---it was agreeable to her known diſpoſition to uſe great modeſty of ſpeech, and was a perſon of unaffected piety and humility---diſſimulation was both her averſion and dread;---ſhe was courteous and civil to all, and took a peculiar ſatisfaction in obliging every one about her;---ſhe was of a tender and ſympathizing ſpirit, and had a deep ſenſe both of the comforts and afflictions of her friends---was diſpoſed to rejoice with thoſe that rejoiced, and mourn with them that mourned;---ſhe was a perſon who appeared eminent for many chriſtian graces, as contentment, and readineſs to forgive injuries;---ſhe was naturally facetious yet not trifling, chearful yet not volatile. The ſhort time God allotted her to move in the honourable ſtation of a* Wife *ſhe diſtinguiſhed herſelf for prudence, ſobriety and chaſtity;---was frugal yet not niggardly, and made it her great concern to ſecure the affections and render happy the dear companion of her boſom; her natural chearfulneſs and eaſe of mind, her great fidelity and tender affection, both ſtrengthened his hands and comforted his heart;---her wiſdom and experience in domeſtic affairs eaſed him of worldly cares, and her preſence and converſation gave a ſweetneſs to his other enjoyments;---ſhe uſed every prudent art to gain both affection and eſteem from the relicts of her worthy predeceſſor; thus ſhe ſpent a ſhort time in the married ſtate with reputation----but ſcarce had ſhe felt the young maternal affection, when her eyes were ſealed in death, to the unſpeakable loſs of a tender babe, and diſtreſs of ſurviving friends;---ſhe met death with chriſtian fortitude, and often, in her laſt hours, expreſſed her deſires to be with Chriſt, which was far better.---Thus ſhe reſigned her breath, and we truſt ſlept in Jeſus, and will be of that bleſſed number whom Chriſt will bring with him in the morning of the reſurrection.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Snow Goodwill, H. Richardſon, and Snow Dickinſon, J. Johnſton, from Liverpool. Ship Sophia, S. Williams, London. Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, and Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia. Sloop Prudence, E. Smith, and Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wootten, Newfounland. Ship Renown, W. Keith, and Ship Hannah, T. Mitchell, N. Caſtle on Delaware. Sloop Two Pollys, E. Carpenter, and Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, R. Iſland. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, N. York. Schooner Little Polly, T. Palmer, Martinico. Ship Sally, G. Wilkinſon, and Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Snow Venus, G. Atkinſon, Barcelona. Ship Lyon, J. Wilſon, from Corunna.

Outwards. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, for Falmouth, G. B. Ship Jenny, A M'Ilvaine, Cork. Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, Brig Kitty, G. Thomſon, and Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica. Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Dominica. Schooner Croſby, J. Bryan, St. Croix. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, and Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Barbados. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Liſbon. Snow Charlotte, W. Gaffney, and Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wootten, Newfoundland. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Schooner Polly, J. Vicary, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Polly, J. Green, N. Carolina, Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, for S. Carolina.

Cleared. Sloop Dove, T. Beach, to St. Euſtatia. Sloop Thomas, W. Worth, Virginia. Schooner Betſey, D. Kiddle, Hiſpaniola. Sloop May Flower, R. Etheridge, Sloop Polly, W. Shines, and Sloop Hawke, A Thaxter, N. Carolina. Brig Three Brothers, D. Turrel, Dominica. Ship Minerva, C. Lindſay, Dublin. Brig Suſanna, W. Nicholls, and Schooner Elizabeth, S. Glover, Antigua. Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Liſbon. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, to R. Iſland.

On FRIDAY, the 19th inſtant, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-houſe, the upper End of Second-ſtreet,

WILL begin the SALE of 75 pieces of coarſe Iriſh linens, a parcel of cambricks and lawns, 40 dozen of felt hats, 35 reams of writing paper, 70lb. of ſealing-wax, 60 groſs of lace, a large parcel of ſciſſars, razors, knives, gilt buttons, &c. with a great variety of other goods.

N. B. Beſt German heart and club ſteel, to be ſold very cheap, at ſaid *W. Sitgreaves*'s ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, where he receives goods to diſpoſe of at vendue.

Juſt imported, on board the Snow Sally, Captain Stephen Jones, Maſter, from England,

A NUMBER of healthy, ſtout Engliſh and Welſh Servants and Redemptioners, and a few Palatines; amongſt whom are the following tradeſmen, viz. Blackſmiths, watchmakers, copperſmiths, taylors, ſhoemakers, ſhip-carpenters and caulkers, weavers cabinet-makers, ſhip-joiners, nailers, engravers, copperplate printers, plaiſterers, bricklayers, ſawyers, and painters. Alſo ſchoolmaſters, clerks and book-keepers, farmers and labourers, and ſome lively ſmart boys, fit for various other employments, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the Captain on board the veſſel, off Walnut-ſtreet wharff, or of § MEASE and CALDWELL.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of Auguſt inſtant, at the houſe of John Everley, on the Banks of Schuylkill, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt, of a certain Frederick Miller, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, containing about 24 acres; bounded by ground of John Everley aforeſaid, and others; late the property of Frederick Miller; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of Auguſt, at the houſe of William Brown, in Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, at 6 o' clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Sugar-alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Sugar-alley aforeſaid, 15 feet, and in depth 44 feet; bounded by ground of William Honeycomb, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ------ per annum; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

RUN away (on the night of the 14th inſtant) from the Subſcriber, living in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, a native Iriſh ſervant MAN, named MAURICE FITZGERALD, about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is a ſtrong well-ſet fellow, pale faced, has lightiſh brown hair, his left thumb cut a little below the nail, has a ſcar on his little finger of the ſame hand, he is pretty ſubtle, but not talkative; has a little of the brogue, he can both read and write a little: Had on took with him, a light coloured cloth jacket, with round cuffs and metal buttons, lined with brown linſey; an old patched ſhirt, an half-worn felt hat, a pair of ſtrong old ſhoes ſealed and tied with ſtrings, and a pair of pretty good tow trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL WILLS.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 10th day of September next (if not ſold before at private ſale) on the premiſes, in Springfield townſhip,

ONE Hundred and Twelve ACRES of LAND, part of the tract, called The Springfield Manor, joining Church road, as alſo to another road leading to Flower-town, about one mile from Whitemarſh church and 12 miles from Philadelphia, 26 acres clear, a dwelling-houſe on the ſame, with a draw-well at the door, an orchard of about 100 apple-trees, the reſt all wood-land, of its quality much needs not be ſaid, as it will convince all at ſight, to be not inferior to any land in the townſhip, particularly of its rich ſoil, and all laying ſo conveniently for farming, that not a foot but what is fit for tilling, abounding with plenty of lime-ſtone, and a lime-kiln on it, joins Chriſtopher Rax, Chriſtian Donnet, John Ottinger, Barnard Biſting, and Flower-town lots; it will be ſold together or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Alſo another lot in Flower-town, of 5 acres, joining the great road leading to North-wales, all well timbered, and very ſuitable for a tradeſman, joins the lot of Jacob Neff and Peter Hanſinger, and the back bounds on the aboveſaid tract. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the conditions of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcribers, living at the upper end of Germantown. PETER LEIBERT, and HENRY SHARPNACK. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſtable of William Weſt, in Cheſter county, a likely dappled brown bay HORSE, with a blaze down his face, and white hind feet, about 14 hands and an half high, remarkably ſharp on the withers, with a fine riſe to his his head; has a bold eye, is rather high on the rump, and appears to go lame behind, occaſioned by his hind ſhoes being taken off. Whoever brings him to the aforeſaid William Weſt, or the ſubſcriber, at Duffield and Delany's, in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, paid by THOMAS ROWAN. §

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of JOSEPH SMITH, in Moore's-town, on or about the 7th inſtant, a black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 9 years old, has a curled mane, which is cut under the collar, has been newly ſhod before, is in good order, paces and trots, and is thought to have one hind foot white; a reward of Thirty Shillings will be given, and neceſſary charges paid, upon returning the horſe, if ſtrayed, and Four Pounds upon conviction of the thief, if ſtolen.

Auguſt 13, 1774. ¶

Seaſoned Inch PINE BOARDS,

Fit for immediate Uſe,

One Hundred Thouſand Feet, to be ſold. For Terms, Apply to JAMES and DRINKER.

Burlington, Eighth-Month (Auguſt) 13, 1774.

PROPOSALS for PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION

(under the Appointment of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

A NEW EDITION of the LAWS of the Colony of NEW-JERSEY. To which will be added, The ORDINANCE eſtabliſhing the Fees of the Court of Chancery, and a well digeſted INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

1. This Work to be compriſed in one Volume, Folio, of about 600 Pages, including the Preface and Index, to be printed on a beautiful new Type, and good Paper.

2. The Price to Subſcribers not to exceed Thirty-five Shillings, neatly bound in Calf and lettered.

3. Two Dollars to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing, the Remainder on the Delivery of the Book.

4. If more than One Thouſand ſhould be ſubſcribed for, a proportionable Abatement to be made in the Price.

5. Great Care and Pains will be taken to render this Edition as complete as poſſible. The Price to other Purchaſers will be conſiderably higher than to Subſcribers.

This Volume it is expected will include the Laws of the next Seſſion of Aſſembly, but as they will naturally be placed at the End of the Book, its Publication will not be thereby retarded after the Number of Subſcribers is known. And as the Work will be attended with great Expence, is much wanted by the Public, and almoſt ready for the Preſs, the Editor requeſts thoſe who are deſirous of becoming Subſcribers, to be ſpeedy in their Applications, that he may be able the ſooner to aſcertain the Number neceſſary to be ſtruck off.

Subſcriptions to be taken in by Cortland Skinner, John Combs and John Smyth, Eſquires, of the City of Perth-Amboy; John Wetherill and John Moores, Eſquires, of Middleſex; Edward Taylor and Richard Lawrence, Eſquires, and Edmund Williams, Merchant, of Monmouth; Stephen Crane, Henry Garritſe and Elias Boudinot, Eſquires, of Eſſex; Hendrick Fiſher, John Roy and Jonathan D. Sergeant, Eſquires, of Somerſet; Theunis Dey, and John Demareſt, Eſquires, of Bergen; James Kinſey, Thomas Polgreen Hewlings, John Lawrence and Samuel Allinſon, Eſquires, and Iſaac Collins, Printer, of the City of Burlington; Henry Paxſon and Anthony Sykes, Eſquires, of the County of Burlington; John Hinchman and Robert F. Price, Eſquires, and Samuel Shaw, Attorney at Law, of Glouceſter; Grant Gibbon and Benjamin Holme, Eſquires, of Salem; John Sheppard and Theophilus Elmer, Eſquires, of Cumberland; Jonathan Hand and Eli Eldridge, Eſquires, of Cape-May; Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm and Iſaac Allen, Eſquires, of Hunterdon; Jacob Ford and William Winds, Eſquires, of Morris; Nathaniel Pettit and Thomas Anderſon, Eſquires, of Suſſex; Joſeph Reed and Miers Fiſher, Eſquires, in Philadelphia; and James Duane, Eſq; and George Bowne, Merchant, in New-York.

N. B. The Editor, Samuel Allinſon, begs the Favour of the above named Gentlemen, to forward to him their reſpective Liſts of Subſcribers, ſo that he may receive them by the firſt Day of the Eleventh Month (November) next. § 10s.

Burlington, Auguſt 15, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING obſerved an advertiſement in the Pennſylvania Journal, as alſo in the Pennſylvania Gazette, for the ſale of one ſeventh part of a propriety in Weſt-Jerſey, with upwards of 3000 acres of rights, formerly the property of Thomas Davis, now belonging to Ann Knight, with the name of James Derkinderen thereto; in order that no perſon may be impoſed upon, by the ſaid Derkinderen, I thought it my duty to inform them, that I have a warranty deed, from William Knight and Ann his wife, for the ſaid ſhare of propriety, with all the rights thereon due, ſigned by the ſame identical James Derkinderen, thereunto lawfully authorized by letter of attorney, which letter of attorney is recorded in the Secretary's office, in Burlington. § DANIEL ELLIS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15, 1774.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 13th inſt. from the paſture of Abraham Philips, living in Whitpain townſhip, 18 miles from Philadelphia, a large half-blooded, red bay HORSE, 18 hands high, upwards of ſix years old, his main and tail very black, a ſmall ſtar in his face pretty high up, carries well, though not very high, trots hard, but canters well, is a carriage horſe, and from his colour, ſize and figure, muſt ſtrike the eye of every horſeman; there are no other marks remembered. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, if horſe and thief, ſo as the villain may be brought to juſtice, FIFTEEN POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH. ¶

Auguſt 15, 1774.

RUN away from James Sheward, of Eaſt-Caln, in Cheſter county, ſome time laſt night, two indented men, one apprentice to the wheelwright's trade, named *John Henderſon*, about 18 or 19 years of age, ſlim made, a bold countenance; had on a light coloured cloth coat, ſtriped veſt, nankeen breeches, worſted ſtockings; took with him his other wearing apparel, one pair of pumps, a pair of ſhoes, ſilver buckles, and alſo a wallet. The other a ſervant, named *John White*, born in England, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſmall legs, ſplaw feet, battle hammed, a ſcar on one of his cheeks, extends to the corner of his mouth; had on a brown coat, ſhirt and trowſers, coarſe ſhoes, a pretty good fur hat; about a year ago he ran from his former maſter, and followed flatting to and from Philadelphia. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid runaways, and ſecure them, ſo that their ſaid maſter may have them again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for either of them, with reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES SHEWARD. †

OFFICE for the SALE of Real Eſtates, at the Corner of Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet,

ON Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt inſtant, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, if not ſold before at private ſale, two meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, whereon they ſtand, ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly ſide of Shackamaxon-ſtreet, in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties; the lot contains in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 32 feet, and extends that breadth to the diſtance of 75 feet, and then widens to the breadth of 29 feet, and ſo continues to the farther diſtance of 29 feet. Alſo one other lot, ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly ſide of the ſaid Shackamaxon-ſtreet, and contains in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 28 feet, and extends in length on Queen-ſtreet 104 feet. And alſo one groundrent of Two Pounds Five Shillings, money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground, ſituate between the above two deſcribed lots; now in the tenure of Samuel Winchet; the whole premiſes ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Five Shillings a year, payable to Thomas Say and Richard Blackham. For terms of ſale, apply to ſaid office, where are to be ſold, ſundry lots of ground in the city of Philadelphia, and Diſtrict of Southwark; alſo ſundry lots in the ſaid city, the Diſtrict of Southwark, and in the Northern Liberties, to be lett on groundrent. Plans of all which are to be ſeen at the ſaid office.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, THOMAS PROCTOR.

Sundry ſums of money to be lett out at intereſt, on good ſecurity. Enquire at the above office, where all buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing way is carried on as uſual, by

JAMES HUMPHREYS.

THE VOTES of the laſt Sitting of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, from July 18 to July 23, are publiſhed and ſold by

HENRY MILLER,

IN RACE-STREET. ¶

Chester County, Eighth-Month 8, 1774.

TO be ſold, the plantation or tract of land, whereon Moſes Waite formerly dwelt, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county, near the ſign of the Plow and Harrow, containing upwards of 120 acres; there are on the premiſes, a ſquare log-houſe, a frame barn, and a good ſpring-houſe, over a very good ſpring, never known to fail, and a good bearing orchard. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and be fully informed of the title and terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Bradford. JAMES MARSHALL.

*** Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome time before harveſt, a two year old STEER, with ſome white under his belly. The owner, deſcribing his other marks, proving his property and paying charges, is deſired to come and take him away. JAMES MARSHALL. ¶

To be RENTED for a TERM of YEARS, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT noted and well-accuſtomed brew and malt-houſe, together with a large two-ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and other out-houſes and buidlings thereto belonging, ſituate in the Borough of Lancaſter, wherein the beer manufacturing, in all its branches, has been ſucceſsfully carried on, by Mr. Philip Kleiſt, for a number of years paſt; it is now in excellent order: The cellars neatly paved, the copper being lately ſet up again anew, and the coolers and all other utenſils and veſſels thereto belonging is in a very good ſtate of repair, and every thing requirable for the brewing buſineſs, being quite compleat. And as other breweries are commonly much troubled with pumping of water, this has a particular advantage, as there is always excellent running ſpring water conveyed thither by water conduit, into the kettle, and into any other part of the cellars, yards, and other places. Whoever inclines to rent the ſame, may be informed of the terms, by applying to JACOB KRUG. ¶

THE ſubſcriber, being removed from the Borough of Lancaſter to Northumberland county, is deſirous that all accounts of thoſe people with whom he dealt during his reſiding in the ſaid Borough, ſhould be equitably adjuſted, gives this public notice to all perſons who have any demands againſt him, that he will attend at the houſe of Adam Rigart, in the ſaid Borough, from the 24th of September to the 3d of October next, in order to make a final ſettlement with them; and thoſe who are indebted to him, by bonds, notes, book-debts, or accounts unſettled, are requeſted to call upon him, at the time and place aforeſaid, to ſettle and pay their reſpective balances, without any further delay, otherwiſe they will be compelled thereto, as the law directs.

Auguſt 5, 1774. ‖ PHILIP FRICK.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on the 8th day of Auguſt, 1774, *two Engliſh ſervant lads, named* George Thomas *and* William Thomas; *GEORGE is about* 19 *years of age, a thick well ſet lad, about* 5 *feet* 1 *inch high, wears ſhort black hair, and is ſomewhat deaf; had on, and took with him, a fuſtian coat, a brown camblet ſurtout, lined with red flannel, a pair of black ſilk breeches, about half-worn, a yellow ſtriped ſilk waiſtcoat, about half-worn, ruffled ſhirt, and white ſilk ribbed ſtockings. WILLIAM is about* 17 *years of age, near the ſame height, ſlim made, wears ſhort black hair; had a white broadcloth coat, with a red collar, a yellow ſilk waiſtcoat ſtriped, black ſilk breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings indifferent. Any perſon who ſecures them in any goal, or brings them to the ſubſcriber, if taken out of the county, ſhall receive a reward of* Twelve Dollars; *if taken in the county,* Thirty Shillings *for each, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.*

‖ 8 w. WILLIAM CARMICHAEL.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, the 31ſt of July laſt, two Iriſh ſervant men, one named JOHN PURSLEY, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 23 years of age, a thick well ſet fellow, red faced, ſandy coloured hair, has a remarkable ſcar on his head, and a mole on the right ſide of his chin; had on a beaver hat, a fine brown coat, blue jacket, good buckſkin breeches, black ſtockings, good ſhoes, and large braſs buckles; he was ſeen near Newport. The other, named JOHN FORD, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 18 years of age, has black curled hair, and a mark on his forehead; had on, and took with him, a felt hat, two ſtraight bodied coats, one a fuſtian, of a light colour, the other a wineſtone colour, a ſcarlet jacket, one brown ditto, lappelled, one fine and ſome coarſe ſhirts, a pair of buckſkin breeches, coarſe trowſers, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he took with him a ſilver watch, with a china face, the chryſtal cracked, has a ſteel chain, with ſhort links and ſcrews. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, and

§ 6 w. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Weſt-Nantmel townſhip, Cheſter county, Auguſt 10, 1774.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named William Wighman, *born in Ireland, and came in about four weeks ago,* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, a fat clumſy fellow, full faced, with ſome ſmall marks on his face, down look, fair hair tied behind; had on, and took with him, a new whitiſh coloured long waiſted coat, and breeches of the ſame, two waiſtcoats, one of ſtamped linen, and the other has fore-parts of a blue-grey colour, and the back-parts of brown and green, very ſhort, coarſe grey yarn ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes and old buckles, two Iriſh linen ſhirts, with a black ſilk handkerchief about his neck, a ſmall wool hat, bound with black tape. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JAMES M'CLURE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. §

WHEREAS it hath been reported, that I was married to a young woman, named RHODA MOORE, of Loudoun county, in the colony of Virginia, but I do hereby aſſert, that the ſaid report is falſe, and that I was not lawfully married to her, nor never will be, therefore ſhe is at her own liberty to marry, or do as ſhe ſees proper. HUGH RUSSELL. ‖ 1w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on the 20th day of May laſt, a black COW, with ſome white ſpots, and large horns; ſhe is a large heavy cow. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ CASPER KRIMER.

Eaſt-Marlborough, Auguſt 2, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife CATHERINE hath, for a long time, miſbehaved herſelf to me, her huſband, in ſuch a manner as rendered it impoſſible for us to live together as man and wife. Some years ſince we parted on a private agreement, and ſhe took with her ſundry of my goods and property, when, after waſting the major part of them, ſhe returned to my houſe, under promiſe of better behaviour, and by the perſuaſion of my neighbours, I received her again, to my continued loſs and diſcontent, until the above dated time, we came to a ſecond agreement, to diſpoſe of my lands and property, and to deliver to her ſuch a ſhare of my eſtate, in money, as ſhould be and then was agreed on; all which was perfected, and a diſcharge given before a juſtice of peace; yet, well knowing her qualities and diſpoſition to me, being of ſuch an injurious and deſigning tendency, as I thought it neceſſary to caution all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. Given under my hand, *Auguſt* 3, 1774.

¶ TIMOTHY KAVANAUGH.

LOST about the latter end of July laſt, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a braſs claſp, containing about Five Shillings in caſh, one Gold Ring, together with ſeveral inſtruments of writing, of no value to any perſon but the Owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to ISRAEL JACOBS, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, ASAPH WILLSON, Tavern-keeper, in Frankford, or ROBERT LEWIS, Miller, at Pennypack-bridge, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward. ¶

Lancaſter Goal, July 27, 1774.

THIS day committed to my cuſtody, a certain GEORGE HENRY, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and has blackiſh hair; had on, when committed, an old red coat, old white ſtriped trowſers, and an old felt hat; he ſays he belongs to ------ M'Williams, Eſq; in New-Caſtle, upon Delaware. Likewiſe was committed to my cuſtody, a certain LAWRENCE DOWNEY, the 4th day of Auguſt inſt. he is about 34 or 35 years of age, thin viſage, black hair; had on, when committed, an old blanket coat, old brown cloth jacket, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; a man of few words; he anſwers the deſcription in an advertiſement of John Roberts, &c. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from this 17th day of Auguſt, 1774, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 17th day of Auguſt inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto appertaining, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth ---- feet; bounded northward by ground of Iſaac Snowden, weſtward with Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of the heirs of John Snowden, deceaſed, and eaſtward by ground in the poſſeſſion of Alexander Rutherford; ſubject to a proportionable part of a certain yearly ground rent or ſum of 3l. 10s. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Snowden, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 18th day of Auguſt inſtant, at the houſe of Rudolph Bonner, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain frame ſtable, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 50 feet; bounded by ground of John Biles, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 1l. 4s. 4d. ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

The ſale to begin at four o' clock in the afternoon.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 19th day of Auguſt inſtant, at the houſe of Thomas Muſhett, on the Five-mile-round, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt whatſoever, of a certain Thomas James (being the term of his natural life) of and in two pieces or parcels of improved meadow ground, ſituate on Greenwich-Iſland, in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in the whole about 9 acres; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas James; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 19th day of Auguſt inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 8 o' clock in the evening, five meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid 30 feet, and in depth 78 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Iſrael Pemberton; late the eſtate of William Henderſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front 30 feet, and in depth 127 feet; bounded by ground of John M'Calla, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 6l. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of William Suter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at the houſe of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front on Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid, 12 feet 5 inches, and in depth 49 feet and an half; bounded by ground now or late of Richard Hill, and others; late the eſtate of Jacob Daubendiſtle, the elder, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE MANAGERS of the Society for promoting the Culture of SILK hereby give Notice to thoſe Perſons, who have COCOONS to diſpoſe of, that unleſs they bring them in to the FACTORY before the 20th Day of Auguſt next, they cannot be received this Seaſon, as the REELERS will be diſcharged about that Time. *July* 22, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 18th day of Auguſt next, (to be ſtruck off preciſely at ſix o'clock) a meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, containing 55 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs; ſubject to a prior mortgage; bounded by lands of Jacob Vandyke, John Leedom, and others; alſo a meſſuage, tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate in ſaid townſhip of Southampton, and containing one acre and 13 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by land of Joſeph Hart, Eſq; and others, and the Briſtol road; late the property of James Evans; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 19th day of Auguſt next (to be ſtruck off preciſely at five o'clock) a griſt-mill, and 20 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, and ſubject to a former judgment; late the property of John Kirkbride; ſeized and taken in execution by ¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, July 15, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, for the further improving of correſpondence, a RIDER will ſet out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday, on the arrival of the Poſt from New-York, and return to that place on Thurſday morning following. *By command of the Dep. Poſt-Maſter General,*

R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

Baltimore-Town, July 30, 1774.

THE ſubſcribers will receive into their ſtores at this place, and take charge of ſhipping off (without any expence) all contributions made, in any kind of proviſions or grain, for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton; either by the people of this, or any other county in the province of Maryland, or the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, who may not have convenient opportunities to ſhip off ſuch contributions. A regular account ſhall be kept of all we may receive and ſhip, for the ſatisfaction of the contributors and the public.

SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

By His Excellency

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq.

Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame*, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Majeſty, by his Order in Council, at *St. James*'s, bearing Date the firſt Day of *September* laſt paſt, hath been graciouſly pleaſed, with the Advice of his Privy Council, to declare his Royal Approbation and Allowance of an Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in *September*, 1772, intituled, *An Act eſtabliſhing the Boundary or Partition Line between the Colonies of* New-York *and* Nova-Cæſarea, *or* New-Jerſey, *and for confirming the Titles and Poſſeſſions.*

And whereas his Majeſty, by one other Order in Council, at *St. James*'s, bearing Date the thirteenth Day of *April* laſt paſt, hath been graciouſly pleaſed, in like Manner, to declare his Royal Approbation and Allowance of a certain other Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, intituled, *An Act to enable certain Perſons to erect and draw a Lottery for raiſing the Sum of* One Thouſand and Fifty Pounds, *to be applied for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

I have therefore thought fit to publiſh his Majeſty's gracious Allowance and Affirmance of the ſaid two Acts, by Proclamation, to the End that all his Majeſty's Subjects, whom it may concern, may take Notice thereof and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, in the City of Burlington, *the eighth Day of* Auguſt, *in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King* GEORGE *the Third*, Anno Dom. 1774.

WM. FRANKLIN.

By his Excelleney's Command,

CHARLES PETTIT, *D. Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the HONOURABLE

JOHN PENN, Eſquire,

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received Information that, ſome Time in *May* laſt, a certain friendly *Indian* Man, called *JOSEPH WIPEY*, was barbarouſly murdered in the County of *Weſtmoreland:* AND WHEREAS there is great Reaſon to believe, that *JOHN HINKSON* and *JAMES COOPER*, of the ſame County, were concerned in the Perpetration of the ſaid Murder: AND WHEREAS it is at all Times, but more eſpecially in the preſent Situation of our Affairs with the Weſtern *Indian* Nations, of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Peace of the Province, that the Perpetrators of ſuch atrocious Offences, not only againſt the Authority of Government, but in direct Violation of the Treaties with thoſe *Indians*, ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary Puniſhment, I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, AND DO hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majeſty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the ſaid *John Hinkſon* and *James Cooper*, and to uſe all lawful Means for apprehending and ſecuring them, that they may be proceeded againſt according to Law. AND I DO hereby promiſe and engage, that the public Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS ſhall be paid to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *John Hinkſon* and *James Cooper*, and deliver them into the Cuſtody of the Keeper of the Goal of either of the Counties of *Lancaſter*, *York* or *Cumberland*, or the Sum of FIFTY POUNDS for either of them.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Twenty-eighth Day of* July, *in the Fourteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four.*

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſs. JULY 26, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-houſe, on the fifth day of September next, at 9 o' clock in the morning, to attend that buſineſs; and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is finiſhed. The ſeveral county Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective accompts prepared for examination and adjuſtment, at the time and place aforeſaid. And all ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their accounts and vouchers, before the 16th of the ſame month [at which time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accompts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the neceſſity of REPORTING ſuch NEGLECT to the Aſſembly, at their next meeting.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Retailers and others, that are ſubject to pay Duty on ſpirituous Liquors in the county of Cheſter, that they are earneſtly deſired to pay off ſaid Duties, at or before next Auguſt Court for ſaid County. Attendance will be given by the Subſcriber, on the 30th and 31ſt Days of Auguſt, and the 1ſt Day of September next, at the Houſe of William Kerlin, in the Borough of Cheſter, to receive ſaid Duties. ‖ THOMAS TUCKER.

Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, July 23, 1774.

WHEREAS ANN, the Wife of JOHN BALL, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and taken ſundry of his Goods, even Wearing Apparel; ſhe has alſo commenced ſeveral Suits at Law with her Neighbours, in order to run him in Debt; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Store-keepers, and others, not to truſt her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof. ‖ JOHN BALL, Farmer.

Glouceſter County, July 29, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of JACOB LONG, of the ſaid County, that they are requeſted to meet the Subſcriber, at John Shaw's, on the 29th of October next, by 10 o' Clock ſaid Day, in order that of the Debts due to each Creditor as ſhall then appear, there may be a Dividend of all the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, according to an Act of Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, as the whole of the ſaid Diviſion will be diſcharged and paid off on ſaid day, without any further notice hereafter, by GEORGE VANLEER, Aſſignee.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a ſtrong healthy Dutch Servant LAD, about 20 Years of Age, has three Years to ſerve, fit for Country Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Auguſt 24, 1774. NUMB. 2383.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for April 1774.

To the EDITOR,

Turning over a Book of Chronicles, I met with the following Chapter; if you think it may be of uſe, pleaſe to give it to the public.

A FRIEND TO THE KING.

1. AND lo! it came to paſs, that on the fourteenth day of the third month, Frederick, the king's friend and treaſurer, ſupported by Jeremiah, the cofferer of the king's houſhold, and by divers other Scribes, Phariſees, and Sadduces, came down to the general aſſembly of the ancients of the people.

2. And Frederick the treaſurer declared unto the ancients of the people, that the king's wrath was kindled againſt the men of Boſton, and againſt all the men of North-America, which is on the other ſide of the vaſt waters, called the Atlantic Ocean, as thou goeſt unto the uttermoſt parts of the earth.

3. Becauſe they had refuſed to ſuffer his meſſengers and tax-gatherers to take from them their gold, and their ſilver, their ear-rings, and their noſe-jewels, their flocks and their herds.

4. And, behold! Frederick the treaſurer is near-ſighted, and not able to ſee the things which are afar off; wherefore it had happened, that divers of the king's ſervants, who were men of Belial, and evilly inclined towards our lord the king, and towards his houſhold, took advantage of this infirmity.

5. And they ſaid unto Frederick the treaſurer, now go thou down to the Houſe of the ancients, even in the gate of the ancient Houſe of our lords the kings, who now ſleep with their fathers, and ſay thou, let the men of Boſton be firſt puniſhed, and let their firſt puniſhment be, that the king's ſervants and tax-gatherers be removed from among them.

6. And now, ſo the matter was, that by the eſtabliſhed laws of the country, no man could buy or ſell the timber for building of ſhips, the oil, and the pitch, and the tar, and other the produce of that land, without the taxation of the tax-gatherers and ſervants of the King.

7. And it ſo happened, that all thoſe who carried on traffic with the men of Boſton, and that ſent them their fine linens, their purple, their ſcarlet, their velvets, and the works of the cunning workmen, who know to work cunningly, in wood, and in ſtone, in carvings, and in beaten gold, in fine ſilver, and in precious ſtones, to buy therewith, for themſelves, the merchandizes of the countries of America, when they heard theſe things, complained loudly to the elders of the people:

8. Saying, alas! alas! brethren, what are ye about to do? Behold! theſe men are altogether guiltleſs, ſince they are not unwilling to raiſe among themſelves, for the uſe of our lord the king, ſuch taxes as may be reaſonable and juſt, according to the decrees and cuſtoms of our forefathers, which alter not; and lo! are we not one people?

9. Howbeit, the ſervants of our lord the king cannot raiſe taxes, according to thoſe decrees and cuſtoms, without the conſent of the ancients of the men of America; and the ancients of the people there utterly refuſe to give up ſuch their cuſtoms and uſages, which had been purchaſed for them by the blood of their forefathers.

10. Why therefore will ye puniſh them, being innocent? and lo! in ſo doing, ye will puniſh us alſo, ſeeing they are indebted unto us, and we are ſore afraid.

11. And behold! the king of France, and the king of Spain, who alſo have lands in that part of the earth, lift up their voices and cried aloud, ſaying,

12. O ye men of Boſton, and all that inhabit the continent, and alſo the iſles of North-America, come now over unto us, and behold, we will preſerve to you all the rights obtained for you, and handed down to you, by the blood of your anceſtors, valiant men, and men of renown.

13. Let your wives, your concubines, your flocks, your herds, and your little ones, and all that is yours, reſt in ſafety: for behold! you ſhall trade with us, and we will be henceforth as one people, ſave only, that we will not hereafter ſay unto you, Go now with us up unto the Houſe of Rimmon, and bow ye yourſelves down before Rimmon, but ye ſhall worſhip the Lord your God after your own manner, and no man ſhall make you afraid.

14. Nevertheleſs, the men of America anſwered the kings of France and of Spain, ſaying, How ſhall we ſet our faces againſt our lord the king? How ſhall we ſeparate ourſelves from our elder brethren? for lo! are they not bone of our bone, and fleſh of our fleſh?

15. Doth not our bowels yearn over them, even as the bowels of Joſeph did yearn over his elder brethren, in the land of Egypt, when they came down thither, becauſe of the dearth that was in the land of Paleſtine?

16. Furthermore, wot we not, that our lord the king hath evil counſellors, men of Belial, about him?

17. And behold! it is the earneſt prayer of the men of America, the faithful ſubjects of our lord the king, that the king's enemies, the men of Belial, may be removed far from the preſence of our lord the king, and that he may ſee the things that belong to his peace, before they are hid from his eyes.

18. And behold! the kings of France and of Spain lift up their voices, and called upon the men of America, yet more and more vehemently.

19. But they anſwered again, and ſaid, Nay, nay, but we will ſee how our lord the king will deal with us; peradventure the angel of the Lord may appear unto him, and may open his eyes, and alſo the eyes of Frederick his friend, who ſeeth dimly, and may ſhew our lord the king, that his evil counſellors are thoſe men of Belial, who heretofore ſerved the enemies of his Houſe, who ſat on the throne of our lord the king, whom the Lord God of Iſrael turned out in his wrath, and the God of Jacob rejected in his ſore diſpleaſure.

20. Nevertheleſs, one of theſe are the men of Belial ſeeking to eſtabliſh on the throne of our lord the king, who will ſay unto us, *My Grandfather chaſtiſed you with whips, but I will chaſtiſe you with ſcorpions.*

21. And behold! the men of America waited the event.

Burlington, Auguſt 20, 1774.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held at Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jerſey, on the 5th of October next, being the firſt Wedneſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

JONATHAN ODELL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1774.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM RIGDEN, PAINTER,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-market,

CHOICE LINSEED OIL, lately imported from Holland, at the following Prices, viz. by the Caſk at 5s. 10d. per Gallon, by the ten Gallons at 6s. 3d. and by the ſingle Gallon at 6s. 6d. per Gallon. †

Reading, Auguſt 13, 1774.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the County of BERKS,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt hearty Thanks for your late Favours at the laſt Election, and being encouraged by many reſpectable Inhabitants of the ſaid County, I again offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election, and requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, which will be thankfully acknowledged by, GENTLEMEN, your moſt obliged and very humble Servant, DANIEL LEVAN, jun. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 5th of September, at one o' clock in the afternoon,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, 7 miles from Philadelphia, being the former reſidence of Elizabeth Weſt, commonly known by the Riſing Sun Tavern, it having been a licenced houſe for upwards of 40 years; it is 66 rods front on Briſtol road; the houſe two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, a good kitchen adjoining the ſame, a log barn, and ſtabling, and a good ſpring of water near the door. For terms, apply to LEONARD SHALLCROSS, near the premiſes, or to SOLOMON HALL, in Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey.

N. B. Alſo to be diſpoſed of an aſſortment of houſhold furniture, likewiſe cattle and ſwine, at the time and place of ſale, where due attendance will be given by

† SOLOMON HALL, and JONAS KEEN.

A FULLER

WILL meet with good encouragement (if maſter of his buſineſs) to go to Kent county, Maryland, by the year, ſeaſon, or otherwiſe. For terms, apply to LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or JOSHUA KINWARD, at Morgan's creek, Kent county, Maryland.

*** None but a workman need apply. ‡

A YOUNG MAN, who has lived at Iron-works for ſome time in the capacity of clerk and manager, would willingly engage with a gentleman of that buſineſs, on moderate terms; he can be well recommended for his honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry. He would alſo engage with a merchant, in either city or country, and would ſuit a gentleman in the law, or conveyancer, as he is verſed in the different branches. Whoever may want him, will be waited on, by leaving a line, at the Bar of the London Coffee-houſe, directed to P. S. ‡

Marcus-Hook, Cheſter County, in Pennſylvania, Auguſt 20, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber, purpoſing to travel this fall, intends ſelling by public vendue, at his houſe near Marcus-Hook, on Saturday, the 10th day of September next, chiefly all his ſtock of high bred and country HORSES; amongſt which is the great and much admired covering horſe, called Giant; ſeveral of the beſt high bred breeding Mares, one of which is the celebrated Nancy Dawſon, bred by Col. William Armſtrong; ſhe won the purſe at Bridge-town, Charles-town, and three other different places the ſame ſeaſon; a variety of fine Colts, of the beſt blood, ſome got by Dove, ſome by Figure, and others by the great beauty Pennſylvania Farmer; alſo ſeveral genteel hackney and carriage horſes. The above horſe Giant is a genuine dray horſe, imported from England, is near 18 hands high, 17 inches round the knee joint, and is allowed to exceed any horſe on this continent, for ſize, ſtrength, and abilities in drawing; his breed, therefore, from half bred or country mares, is vaſtly approved of for the draught or carriage. The purchaſers, on paying one half the money down, will be allowed ſix months credit for the remainder, giving ſecurity, if required. The ſale to begin at 12 o' clock; where attendance will be given by ARCHIBALD DICK. ‖ 7ſ6.

EDWARD RUSSELL,

DANCING-MASTER,

INTENDS, on the firſt Monday of September next, to open School at the Aſſembly-Room, in Lodge-Alley, for the Inſtruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen.------Said Ruſſell takes this Opportunity to return his moſt grateful Acknowledgments to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who have been pleaſed to favour him with the Inſtruction of their Children, and at the ſame Time ſolicits a Continuance of their Favours, while his utmoſt Endeavours ſhall be exerted to merit them.------He teaches the Minuet, double Minuet, Rigadoon, Britagne, ſingle, double and triple Hornpipes, Cotilons, with a Variety of Country Dances. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1774.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Francis Haneich, Shop-keeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend in their Accounts, properly atteſted, and thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Accounts immediately, without Indulgence or further Information, to

‖ JAMES LOUGHEAD, Adminiſtrator.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THE Place called GRAVELLY RUN, in Turner's Lane, belonging to the Eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, containing about 15 Acres of Land, whereon is erected a very good Brick Dwelling-houſe, two Rooms on a Floor, two Stories high, a Frame Barn and Stables, and many other Conveniences: It has on it a valuable young bearing Orchard, Part of which has lately been put in Clover: The Premiſes are in good Order, and would ſuit either for a Gentleman's Country Seat, or a Perſon inclinable to ſupply the Philadelphia Market with its Produce, it only being diſtant about three Miles from the ſame.

Likewiſe a STABLE in Elfrith's Alley, calculated for three Horſes and a Carriage, over which is a large Loft for Hay.

Alſo a Piece of MEADOW GROUND, containing four Acres, in Moyamenſing Townſhip, on Greenwich Iſland.

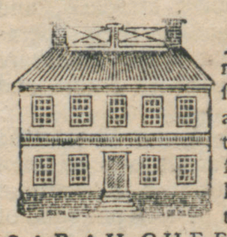
Any Perſon, inclinable to rent any or all of the above deſcribed Places, may know the Terms, by applying to

Philad. Aug. 18. ANNA CARMICK, JOSEPH SWIFT, } Execut.

Mill-Creek Hundred, Auguſt 15, 1774.

ALL perſons that are any way indebted to Doctor ROBERT BINES, late of Mill-Creek Hundred, in the County of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, deceaſed, whether by bill, bond, note, book account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted hereby to come to the houſe of Samuel Young, ſtore-keeper in ſaid Hundred, between Monday, the 12th, and Saturday, the 17th of September next, to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers without fail, otherwiſe they may depend on it, that (without any further notice) each or all of their accounts, without any reſpect to perſons, will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney, to recover the ſame according to law: And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their ſeveral accounts at the ſame time, that they may be adjuſted, by SAMUEL YOUNG, and JAMES WILSON, Adminiſtrators. †

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,



A Good BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on the ſouth-ſide of Hill-ſtreet, commonly called Cherry-alley, the houſe is three ſtories high, with a kitchen two ſtories high, and a piazza between the parlour and kitchen; the lot is 17 feet and an half front, and 139 feet deep, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, and a pump of excellent water before the door. For further particulars, inquire of SARAH CHEESMAN, living in ſaid houſe.

N. B. The houſe will be ſold with or without the lot, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of October next,

A Large and commodious HOUSE, with very convenient ſtables, yard and garden; the whole in good order, pleaſantly ſituated on Swatara-creek, and near its entrance into the Saſquehanna river, within half a mile of the town of Middletown, and directly oppoſite the new town of Port-Royal, known by the name of the Landing;---few ſituations are equal to this; it commands one of the moſt agreeable and extenſive proſpects imaginable of the creek and river, where large boats and canoes are almoſt continually ſeen coming in and going out of the harbour, loaded with the produce of the Back Settlements, for ſome hundreds of miles up the rivers Saſquehanna and Juniata, and their extenſive branches; and this place being the only landing at preſent, and at which all the Water-trade that has ever been, or perhaps ever will be done at Middleton is firſt tranſacted; ſo that the continual reſort of Watermen and Traders, beſides great numbers of other people to this agreeable ſituation, amidſt its many other great advantages, makes it exceedingly public; and as a Tavern has always been kept here, none need apply, by any means, unleſs they are well recommended and properly qualified for that buſineſs. Six acres of excellent ground, part of which is meadow, adjoining the premiſes, will be leaſed, if applied for. For terms apply to ELIJAH and ABNER WICKERSHAM, living near the premiſes. ¶ 6w.

Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 18, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the laſt evening, a Dutch ſervant, named *Johann Dewald Steffe*, about 19 years old, well ſet, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, full faced, much pockfretten, has ſmall dark eyes, ſhort dark hair, that appears not fully grown ſince it was cut off, ſteps ſhort in his walk; had on a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, with a large patch acroſs the ſhoulders, tow trowſers, pretty much worn, old neats leather ſhoes, old wool hat, cut round the brim, that has been worn in a mill, and endeavours uſed to get the meal off it, his other clothes, if any, not known; came from Germany to Philadelphia about one year paſt; he has broke or put out of joint his right arm in his own country, as he ſays, ſo that he has not the ſame ſtrength in it as the other, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, is apt to talk of what he can do, but knows very little about milling, flatting or farming, &c. &c. apt to change his name, this being the third time of his running away, and has found means to get a ſmall ſum of money. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to the Workhouſe-keeper of either Philadelphia, Bucks or Cheſter, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, from ROBERT PAUL. †

Springfield, Cheſter County, Auguſt 17, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Thomas Field, but very like he may change his name, between 21 and 22 years of age, about five feet 10 or 11 inches high, is but ſlim, has naturally a down look, light grey eyes, light brown hair, has a lubberly walk, and a childiſh voice; had on and took with him, three coarſe white homeſpun ſhirts, three pair of trowſers, one plain tow linen half worn, one pair ticken, and the other ſtriped tow, an old fantail beaver hat, two outſide and two under jackets all old, one of the outſide jackets of light coloured cloth, with ſleeves different, the other of brown cloth, one of the under jackets has green fore parts, the other blue, with different backs, two pair of old blue ribbed yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes, with braſs buckles, his other clothes not certain. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN THOMSON.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the HARRIOT PACKET, *Captain* OAK, *arrived at New-York, in a ſhort Paſſage from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

PARIS, *June* 17.

THE Duke de Choiſeul, who arrived here laſt Sunday, had the honour to pay his reſpects to the King and Queen the next day, and met with a moſt diſtinguiſhed and honourable reception. He had a very long conference with his Majeſty on the preſent ſituation of public affairs. The return of this Nobleman is looked upon as a freſh ray of light upon his Majeſty's throne.

The Miniſtry is concerting proper meaſures to prevent future bankruptcies, thoſe which have lately happened at Marſeilles being truly alarming to the trade of this country. The failures which have already been declared in that city, are to the amount of 12,000,000 livres.

Frontiers of Turkey, June 1. Letters from Kiovia adviſe, that the Rebels under Pugatſchew are not yet conquered, that he is encamped at the head of 60,000 men between the Jaik and the Wolga; that he was to be joined by the Tartars of Nogais and Olokati, who have already paſſed the Deſerts of Aſtracan; that a great number of the Coſſacks of Don have ranged themſelves under his ſtandard; that the detachments which blocked up Orenbourg had retired into Siberia, where they had got great reinforcements; and that the troops under General de Galitzin had not only ſeparated from thoſe under the late General Bibikow, but that they ran great riſque of being ſurrounded and attacked on all ſides by the Rebels.

Leghorn, June 15. Some accounts from Corſica mention, that the 30th of laſt month there was a ſmart battle between the Corſicans and the provincial Corſican regiment in the French ſervice, in which the latter were beaten, and Col. Gaſſori, and ſome other officers killed; and on the ſame day, the famous Pace Maria, with his men, cut to pieces a French piquet; which ſo encouraged them, that they marched immediately to Caccia, in order to attempt taking the French military cheſt, which is depoſited there.

LONDON.

June 14. The laſt private letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that Count de Branicki, Miniſter extraordinary from the King and Republic of Poland, who was ſent to execute a private commiſſion with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, finds it very difficult to obtain an audience of her Imperial Majeſty; and that the new Miniſter from Spain at that Court is under the ſame predicament, which occaſions much ſpeculation.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 1.

"The Ruſſian Captain Dergotſchad, of Lieutenant General Kraſminoky's regiment, is juſt arrived here expreſs with advice, that Field Marſhal Romanzow has entirely driven the Turks out of all their poſts at and near Widdin, and has been ſo ſucceſsful, as to take a large ſum in ſpecie, ſome important papers belonging to the Seraſkier of Siliſtria, and thirty baggage waggons, with fourteen braſs field-pieces and ammunition, which were on the road to Siliſtria, under the convoy of 8000 men, which the Marſhal's detachment attacked, and routed in a ſhort time. Notwithſtanding theſe operations of the war, we are aſſured that negociations are aſſiduouſly carrying on for a peace between Ruſſia and the Porte."

June 16. The French King publiſhed an ordinance the 30th ult. prohibiting the importation of all ſorts of linen and cotton cloths, either painted or printed, into any of the ports of France, and has allowed perſons poſſeſſed of theſe commodities, which are not home-manufactured, only ſix months to diſpoſe of them.

June 18. The celebrated Mrs. Wright has juſt finiſhed a buſto of Lord Chatham, which is ſoon to be ſent to Philadelphia.

On Thurſday night a courier arrived at William Harris's, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Berlin, who immediately waited on his Majeſty at Kew, and he has received orders to return to that court in a few days.

Yeſterday, in the Houſe of Lords, the order of the day was read for the amendments made to the Quebec bill to be taken into conſideration; the ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk, and the queſtion being put for the Houſe to agree to the amendments, Lord C—m roſe up and entered fully upon the ſubject of the bill; ſaid it would involve a great country in a thouſand difficulties, and in the worſt of deſpotiſm, and put the whole people under arbitrary power; that it was a moſt cruel, oppreſſive, and odious meaſure, tearing up juſtice and every good principle by the roots; that by aboliſhing the trial by jury, he ſuppoſed the framers of the bill thought that mode of proceeding, together with the habeas corpus, mere moon-ſhine, whilſt every true Engliſhman was ready to lay down his life, ſooner than loſe thoſe two bulwarks of his perſonal ſecurity and property. The merely ſuppoſing that the Canadians would not be able to feel the good effects of law and freedom, becauſe they had been uſed to arbitrary power, was an idea as ridiculous as falſe. He ſaid the bill eſtabliſhed a deſpotic government in that country, to which the royal proclamation of 1763 promiſed the protection of the Engliſh laws: Here the noble Lord read part of the proclamation, and then entered fully on the Council and power veſted in the Governors, the whole mode of which, he ſaid, was tyrannical and deſpotic; he was likewiſe very particular on the bad conſequences that would attend the great extenſion of that province, that the whole of the bill appeared to him to be deſtructive of that liberty, which ought to be the ground work of every conſtitution; ten thouſand objections, he was confident, might be made to the bill, but the extinction of the mode of trial above-mentioned, was a very alarming circumſtance, and he would pronounce him a bold man who propoſed ſuch a plan. When his Lordſhip came to the religious part of the bill, he directed his diſcourſe to the Bench of B—-, telling them that as by the bill the Catholic religion was made the eſtabliſhed religion of that vaſt continent, it was impoſſible they could be ſilent on the occaſion. He called the bill a child of inordinate power, and deſired and aſked if any of that bench would hold it out for baptiſm; he touched again upon the unlimited power of the Governor, in appointing all the members, and who might be made up of Roman Catholics only. His Lordſhip then ſaid that for thoſe, and other reaſons, he gave his hearty negative to the bill. Lord Dartmouth then ſpoke a ſhort time by way of anſwer, as did Lord Lyttleton. The queſtion was again put, and the Houſe divided, contents 25, not contents 7.

It is ſaid, that the part which occaſioned the ſtrongeſt debate was a new clauſe, inſerted in the Lower Houſe, which repeals ſo much of the famous reformation-ſtatute of the 1ſt of Elizabeth, as relates to the oaths of ſupremacy, and ſubſtituting a mere common oath of allegiance in its place.

Some diſpatches of importance, it is ſaid, arrived yeſterday from North-America.

June 21. It is ſaid the French King has recalled the Duc de Choiſeul, and has made known to all France the reſtoration of this Miniſter to his liberty, by an arret ſpecially iſſued for that purpoſe.

Additional particulars of Lord Chatham's ſpeech on Friday laſt in the Houſe of Peers:

"*His Lordſhip ſtated, with great force, many objections to the clauſe giving to the French Canadians ſo advantageous a part of the fiſheries of cod on the Labrador coaſt, to the great prejudice of the Engliſh Fiſhermen on the Banks of Newfoundland; conſidering the ſaid fiſheries of Labrador as a nurſery of French Canadian Seamen, to man, in caſe of a French war, any ſquadrons of France in thoſe ſeas. This experienced and truly great Proteſtant Stateſman expoſed, with unanſwerable force, the train of fatal miſchiefs attending the eſtabliſhment of popery and arbitrary power in that vaſt and fertile region, now annexed to the government of Quebec, and capable of containing (if fully peopled) not leſs than thirty millions of ſouls. His whole ſpeech breathed nothing but the love of his country, the true principles of the reformation, and of the glorious revolution; deducing the whole ſeries of laws from the ſupremacy firſt revindicated under Henry the Eighth down to this day, as fundamentals conſtituting a clear compact, that all eſtabliſhments by law are to be Proteſtant; which compact ought not to be altered, but by the conſent of the collective body of the people. He further maintained, unanſwered, that the dangerous innovations of this bill were at variance with all the ſafeguards and barriers againſt the return of Popery and of Popiſh influence, ſo wiſely provided againſt by all the oaths of office and of truſt, from the Conſtable up to the Members of both Houſes, and even to the Sovereign in his coronation oath. He pathetically expreſſed his fears, that it might ſhake the affections and confidence of his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects in England and Ireland; and finally loſe the hearts of all his Majeſty's American Subjects.*"

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, June 13.

"*M. Bennoit, the Pruſſian Miniſter here, has juſt given notice, in the moſt peremptory manner, to the Delegates, that if the propoſitions made to them by his Pruſſian Majeſty are not agreed to by the 20th of this month, that Monarch will abſolutely denounce war againſt the Republic of Poland, and treat it in all reſpects as an enemy. The Delegates have promiſed to give in their ultimatum by that time; but as the greateſt military preparations are making every where, it is conjectured, that the propoſition will be rejected, and in conſequence a war entered into with that powerful Manarch.*"

June 23. Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Croſby, Lewes and Plomer, the Recorder, upwards of 150 of the Common Council, and City Officers, went from Guildhall to St. James's (Alderman Sawbridge joined them in the way) in order to preſent an addreſs and petition to his Majeſty, previous to his going to the Houſe, relative to the bill for the government of Quebec. They arrived at St. James's a quarter before one. A little before two the Lord Chamberlain waited on the Lord Mayor with a meſſage from the King, which he had committed to writing, to prevent any miſtake, and he read the following paper:

"As your petition relates to a bill agreed on by the two Houſes of Parliament, of which his Majeſty cannot take public notice, until it is preſented for his Royal Aſſent in Parliament, I am commanded by the King to inform you, that you are not to expect an anſwer."

The Lord Mayor immediately ſent the Remembrancer to preſent his duty to the King, and inform his Majeſty, that they waited to preſent their addreſs, agreeable to his Majeſty's order, which in a little time was complied with; when no other anſwer was given.

The following is a copy of the City Addreſs:

"To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

"The humble Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign!

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a bill has paſſed your two Houſes of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America," which we apprehend to be entirely ſubverſive of the great fundamental principles of the conſtitution of the Britiſh Monarchy, as well as of the authority of various ſolemn acts of the legiſlature.

"We beg leave to obſerve that the Engliſh law, and that wonderful effort of human wiſdom, the trial by jury, are not admitted by this bill in any civil caſes, and the French law of Canada is impoſed on all the inhabitants of that extenſive province, by which both the perſons and properties of very many of your Majeſty's ſubjects are rendered inſecure and precarious.

"We humbly conceive that this bill, if paſſed into a law, will be contrary, not only to the compact entered into with the numerous ſettlers of the reformed religion, who were invited into the ſaid province, under the ſacred promiſe of enjoying the benefit of the laws of your realm of England, but likewiſe repugnant to your Royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, for the ſpeedy ſettling the ſaid new government.

"That conſiſtent with the public faith, pledged by the ſaid proclamation, your Majeſty cannot erect and conſtitute Courts of Judicature and Public Juſtice, for the hearing and determining all caſes, as well civil as criminal, within the ſaid province, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England; nor can any laws, ſtatutes or ordinances, for the public peace, welfare and good government of the ſaid province, be made, conſtituted or ordained, but according to the laws of this realm.

"That the Roman Catholic religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, is eſtabliſhed by this bill, and no legal proviſion is made for the free exerciſe of our reformed faith, nor the ſecurity of our Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects of the Church of England in the true worſhip of Almighty God, according to their conſciences.

"That your Majeſty's illuſtrious family was called to the throne of theſe kingdoms, in conſequence of the excluſion of the Roman Catholic ancient branch of the Stuart Line, under the expreſs ſtipulation, that they ſhould profeſs the Proteſtant Religion; and according to the oath, eſtabliſhed by the ſanction of Parliament in the firſt year of the reign of our great deliverer King William the Third, your Majeſty, at your coronation, ſolemnly ſwore that you would, to the utmoſt of your power, maintain the Laws of God, the true profeſſion of the Goſpel, and the Proteſtant Reformed Religion, eſtabliſhed by Law.

"That, although the term of impriſonment of the ſubject is limited to three months, the power of fining is left indefinite and unreſtrained, by which the total ruin of the party may be effected by an enormous and exceſſive fine.

"That the whole Legiſlative Power of the province is veſted in perſons to be ſolely appointed by your Majeſty, and removable at your pleaſure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading principles of this free Conſtitution, by which alone your Majeſty now holds, or legally can hold, the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms.

"That the ſaid bill was brought into Parliament very late in the preſent ſeſſion, and after the greater number of the Members of the two Houſes were retired into the country, ſo that it cannot fairly be preſumed to be the ſenſe of thoſe parts of the Legiſlature.

"Your petitioners therefore moſt humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty, as the guardian of the laws, liberties and religion of your people, and the great bulwark of the Proteſtant faith, that you will not give your Royal aſſent to the ſaid bill. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Some of the populace behaved very rudely, when his Majeſty was paſſing from St. James's to the Houſe of Peers, by hiſſing, and crying out, "No Popery,—no French Government,—&c."

Yeſterday his Majeſty, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, went to the Houſe of Peers, in the uſual ſtate, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. The ſinking fund bill; the lottery bill; the bill for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec; the bill for laying ſeveral additional duties on liquors imported into the province of Quebec; the bill for regulating and aſcertaining the weights to be made uſe of in the weighing gold and ſilver coin; the bill for applying a ſum of money for re-coining the deficient gold coin; the expiring law bill; the inſolvent debtors bill; and two private bills. After which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE obſerved, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the public ſervice, during the courſe of this very intereſting ſeſſion of Parliament.

The neceſſity of providing ſome effectual remedy for the great and manifold miſchiefs, both public and private, ariſing from the impaired ſtate of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the ſeſſion, to recommend that important object to your conſideration: In the ſeveral meaſures you have taken for the redreſs of thoſe evils, you have ſufficiently manifeſted, as well your regard to the general credit, and commercial intereſts of the kingdom, as to the immediate eaſe and accommodation of my people.

The very peculiar circumſtances of embarraſſment in which the province of Quebec was involved, had rendered the proper adjuſtment and regulation of the government thereof, a matter of no ſmall difficulty. The bill which you prepared for that purpoſe, and to which I have now given my aſſent, is founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the beſt effects in quieting the minds and promoting the happineſs of my Canadian ſubjects.

I have long ſeen, with concern, a dangerous ſpirit of reſiſtance to my government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England. It proceeded, at length, to ſuch an extremity, as to render your immediate interpoſition indiſpenſibly neceſſary; and you have, accordingly, made proviſion as well for the ſuppreſſion of the preſent diſorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper and firmneſs, with which you have conducted yourſelves in this important buſineſs, and the general concurrence with which the reſolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted and ſupported, cannot fail of giving the greateſt weight to the meaſures which have been the reſult of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me ſhall be wanting to render them effectual. It is my moſt anxious deſire to ſee my deluded ſubjects in that part of the world returning to a ſenſe of their duty, acquieſcing in that juſt ſubordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial intereſts of this country, which muſt ever be inſeparably connected with their own real proſperity and advantage.

Nothing material has happened ſince your meeting, with reſpect to the war between Ruſſia and the Porte; and it is with pleaſure I can inform you, That the very friendly aſſurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring powers, give me the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that they have the ſame good diſpoſitions as myſelf, to preſerve the tranquility of the reſt of Europe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you for the Supplies, which you have ſo chearfully given; and I ſee, with great ſatisfaction, that, notwithſtanding the ample grants you have made for the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, and the compenſation which has been ſo properly provided for the holders of deficient gold coin, you have been able to make a further progreſs in the reduction of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to recommend to you, but that you would carry into your reſpective counties, the ſame affectionate attachment to my perſon and government, and the ſame zeal for the maintenance of the public welfare, which have diſtinguiſhed all your proceedings in this Seſſion of Parliament.

His Majeſty's Speech being ended: the Lord Chancellor, having received directions from his Majeſty, ſaid:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the fourth day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday, the fourth day of Auguſt next.

June 25. *In the courſe of laſt ſeſſions his Majeſty went three times to the Houſe of Peers, and the number of bills to which his Majeſty gave the royal aſſent, and alſo thoſe by commiſſion, amounted to* 157, *public and private.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 20.

"*In the courſe of laſt week our Archbiſhop was informed that ſome Proteſtants aſſemble daily in a private houſe, where, after ſinging pſalms, they read a chapter of ſcripture; the Archbiſhop acquainted his Majeſty with it, who ordered that the houſe be inſtantly pulled down, and the performers be proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity.*"

They write from Paris, that the Chevalier St. George and his conſort had made their appearance at Court ſince the late King's death, but that not meeting with ſuch a reception as he wiſhed for, had ſet out again for Italy.

It is very remarkable, that out of 558 *members, of which the Britiſh Houſe of Commons is compoſed, that throughout the diſcuſſion of ſo very important a matter as the Quebec bill, the higheſt diviſion was only* 89 *and* 48, *and the loweſt* 56 *and* 20, *ſo that in the fulleſt Houſe not entirely a fourth attended, and in the thinneſt not much more than an eighth.*

Yeſterday in the afternoon, her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs of Glouceſter was ſafely delivered of a daughter at Glouceſter Houſe.

June 28. Yeſterday three meſſengers were ſent with diſpatches to his Majeſty at Kew, which arrived that day from foreign Courts.

Yeſterday a Meſſenger was ſent off with diſpatches to

Lord Stormont at Verſailles, and with others for Lord Grantham at Madrid.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, June 3.

"After the Pruſſian Miniſter took off the Pruſſian Eagle from his hotel, and left this city, going to Marienwerder, to acquaint the King with the reſolution of the Magiſtrates, the latter finding it to be a ſerious matter, they ſent notice to Mr. Dietz, the Pruſſian Reſident, that they ſhould aſſemble again the 2d inſtant, and come to another reſolution; they accordingly aſſembled, and after a mature conſideration of the conſequences, they were reſolved to acknowledge the King of Pruſſia the legal owner of their port and harbour; but Mr. Mucha, Alderman for the Company of Bakers, aroſe, and called aloud, "*it is treachery! treachery!*" it is not in your power, continued he, to diſpoſe of the property of your fellow-citizens, without conſulting every individual upon the ſubject. The different Companies, who were aſſembled in their different halls, ſent the following inſtructions to their Aldermen, viz. *to vote for nothing which tends againſt the oath of fidelity to Auguſt Staniſlaus, the preſent King of Poland, and againſt the rights of the city.* The Merchants, in an uncommon great body, were aſſembled on the Change, and ſelected eight from amongſt themſelves, whom they ſent to the Magiſtrates, inſiſting they ſhould give a negative anſwer to the King of Pruſſia. Some of the Magiſtrates attempted to read the note which they received from the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Miniſters, adding, that it would be madneſs for a few inhabitants of one ſingle city to oppoſe ſo powerful a Monarch, who fought and conquered three of the greateſt powers in Europe, and the conſequence thereof would be a total ruin of the city; but they were anſwered, that they would rather be ruined by the hand of an univerſal Tyrant, than by their own hands. The populace were ſtronger yeſterday then before; they cried out, *Auguſt Staniſlaus, our gracious King for ever! let us rather die freemen than live ſlaves!* The ſittings of the Magiſtrates laſted yeſterday from eight in the morning till nine in the evening, but nothing was reſolved. They will aſſemble again to-morrow; but as nothing but deſpair is ſeen among the inhabitants, who would tear to pieces every one of the Magiſtrates who ſhould vote for the King of Pruſſia, we can foretell our fate; the Magiſtrates will be obliged to reſolve againſt the King of Pruſſia, the city in conſequence will be beſieged, and fire and ſword will probably at laſt conſume that once flouriſhing free commercial city."

Proceedings of the preſent ſituation of Dantzic, received by the laſt Dutch Mail, June 7.

"Previous to the ſittings of the Magiſtrates on the 4th inſtant, at which the poſitive anſwer was to be given, they diſpatched two Deputies with a petition to the King of Pruſſia, who was then at Marienburg, but as they returned without having an audience, the Magiſtrates proceeded to buſineſs, and, according to the abſolute command of the people, they anſwered the queſtion put by the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Miniſters in the negative. This reſolution was ſent to the King (who was but a little way from the city) who immediately ſent orders to his Privy Counſellor, Monſ. Reichard, that he, as alſo Monſ. Dietz, his Reſident, and Monſ. Kircheiſon, his Conſul, leave the city inſtantly, which was done yeſterday, the 6th inſtant. As ſoon as they left the city the people ſhut the gates, and appeared in arms upon the walls. This day two Deputies are to wait upon Count Gallowkin, the Ruſſian Privy Counſellor, to acquaint his Excellency with the reſolution of the Magiſtrates; and we hear that he will leave the city to-morrow. Several rich families left the city alſo, and we expect to be beſieged within four and twenty hours."

Some inſtructions for the North-American Governors were on Saturday ſent by a ſpecial meſſenger to the Lord Chancellor, which paſſed the great ſeal on Sunday, and were returned to town that night.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, June 11.

"By the moſt authentic advices, juſt arrived from the Crimea, we learn, that our affairs there are in a very diſtreſſed ſituation; as the Rebels who have been ſtrongly reinforced by the Turks, have retaken the city of Bachiſerai, and fortified it in a very ſtrong manner. They are likewiſe in poſſeſſion of moſt of the other places of importance, and are daily joined by the Imperial troops, who go over to the Rebels in vaſt numbers. Crim Dewlet Guerey, the Commander, ſent by the Turks to reduce the Crimea, landed moſt of his men, and by the aid he receives from the Rebels will no doubt in a ſhort time be not only in poſſeſſion of the Crimea, but likewiſe of Oczakow or Budziac Tartary."

June 30. A ſhip which arrived yeſterday from Virginia brings advice, that at Norfolk there had been a meeting of the principal inhabitants in conſequence of a letter received from Boſton, propoſing a general aſſociation for not importing goods from Great-Britain till the Boſton Port Act be repealed; when, after ſome debates, it was agreed unanimouſly that they would pay no regard to any requeſt of the town of Boſton relating to aſſociations, as they had behaved ſo ill among themſelves in the affair of the laſt aſſociation, and broke through it, while the New-York people, and other neighbours leſs intereſted in the diſpute, ſtrictly adhered to the articles they had entered into. After this reſolution was agreed to, the meeting broke up without doing any other buſineſs.

As ſoon as the above account was current, many of the friends of Boſton began to lower their creſts; and wagers are laid of two to one, that the next ſhips will bring accounts of ſome conceſſion.

The moſt intelligent Merchants in the Boſton trade are of opinion that if the Port of Boſton is ſhut up ſix months the trade will be irrecoverable, and there is no ſuffering the act to take place under a three months excluſion from trade; ſo that they have a moſt tickliſh part to act.

July 2. Yeſterday Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, attended the levee at St. James's, was graciouſly received, and had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 24.

"The hope of an approaching peace between the Turks and Ruſſians gains ground, and is ſtrengthened by the inactivity of both armies, though the ſeaſon would have admitted of opening the campaign long ago."

His Excellency Major General Carleton, Governor of Quebec, will ſet out with all convenient ſpeed for that province, and a man of war is ordered to be in readineſs to carry him to Quebec.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburg, June 14.

"We have juſt received here a diſagreeable confirmation of the intelligence, that Pugatſcheff is recovering from his late defeats, and now again appears at the head of a numerous body of forces, and has been joined in his confederacy by ſome great and diſtinguiſhed people. This revival of the rebellion is laid to ſome inattention and neglect ſince the death of Gen. Bibikow. Preparations are now very aſſiduouſly making to put an effectual ſtop to the rebellion, and a courier has been ſent to the grand army in Moldavia, with a commiſſion of Field Marſhal to General Potemkin, and another appointing him Commander in Chief againſt the rebels."

July 5. Some letters from Peterſburgh ſay, that great preparations are making there for a viſit from the King of Sweden.

Some letters from Dantzic mention, that ſeveral of the principal inhabitants have left that city with their effects, in order to ſettle in ſome other place.

Extract of a letter from Corſica, May 26.

"The Corſicans, aſſiſted by thoſe who followed General Paoli, and took refuge at Leghorn, were lately ſilently fomenting a rebellion, the plan of which formed by ſome particular people of that nation, who were in hopes of bringing over others, was diſcovered before it could be put in execution. Some of the Conſpirators have been arreſted, but the principal, and moſt guilty ones, have eſcaped, and are wandering about the iſland, in hopes of a more favourable opportunity to put their projected ſcheme in execution, or unite themſelves to the Paoliſts at Leghorn. The Rebels intended to aſſaſſinate M. de Marbœuf. M. Salekayn was to fall upon our poſts in the interior part of the country, which is rather feebly defended. They were to take the town of Florent, which one of the inhabitants was to deliver up to them for 1000 ſequins; but happily either fear or weakneſs induced one of the accomplices to talk of this affair, and all that could be found were ſeized, and the neceſſary precautions taken to ſecure the reſt. Some were made examples of, and all is now quiet again. The Court will, no doubt, appoint a commiſſion to try thoſe who are made priſoners. The mildneſs of our government does not do for ſo wild and audacious a ſett of people. What can we imagine of the diſpoſition of the Corſicans towards us, when we ſee them, deſtitute of any reſource or ſupport, revolt from their obedience to our King? From which you may judge how they would act, if ſupported by any Power, and what is to be feared from them in caſe of a war. It is true, indeed, that the —— furniſh them with ſome money at preſent, but that may be of no continuance, and cannot be of much uſe among a party of robbers, without chiefs or diſcipline, and whoſe bravery is mere temporary madneſs and great diſorder, and not that cool courage which alone is fit to conduct a great enterprize with ſucceſs."

This day a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, when the numbers of the poll for Sheriffs were reported, and the majority being greatly in favour of Alderman Plomer and Mr. Hart, they were declared duly elected.

Alderman Plomer thanked the Livery in a conciſe and pertinent ſpeech. Mr. Hart likewiſe returned his thanks to the Livery, but was ſo much intimidated, that he with great difficulty could proceed ſo as to be underſtood. The ſpeeches of Meſſ. Greive and Williams on the ſame occaſion were well delivered, and received with great applauſe.

July 7. It is ſaid, that the laſt advices from General Gage at Boſton have given ſuch ſatisfaction, that the orders which were iſſued for ſeveral more regiments to be in readineſs to embark for that province, are countermanded.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 27.

"The accounts given of the money ſuppoſed to be found in the coffers of Louis XV. have been greatly exaggerated. It is allowed by the beſt authority not to amount to above 50,000 livres in ſpecie; but ſome ſmall boxes were found in his late Majeſty's cloſet, which, it is aſſured, contained Notes of the Banks of England, Amſterdam, Venice and Genoa, to an immenſe amount. His preſent Majeſty propoſes to employ them in paying off part of the debts of the State."

Yeſterday Lord Pitt attended the Levee at St. James's, and took leave of his Majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out to join his regiment at Quebec.

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) Auguſt 9.

The General Aſſembly of this province met here on Thurſday laſt, when the Honourable the Commons Houſe recognized and agreed to the ſeveral Reſolutions which were unanimouſly entered into by the Inhabitants, at a General Meeting, held at the Exchange in this Town, on Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th Days of July laſt, and voted the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds Sterling for defraying the Expences of the five Gentlemen then appointed Deputies, on the Part and Behalf of this Colony, to meet the other Deputies of the ſeveral Colonies of North America, in General Congreſs. The Houſe alſo prepared a Meſſage to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, deſiring, in caſe of any Alarm on the Frontiers from the Indians, that he would order the Inhabitants there to be ſupplied with Arms and Amunition, and that the Houſe would defray the Expence thereof; but before the ſaid Meſſage could be engroſſed, his Honour ſent for the Speaker and Members into the Council-Chamber, where he was pleaſed to prorogue them to Tueſday, the 6th of September next.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 11.

In conſequence of an invitation from the honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; our worthy Repreſentative, there was yeſterday a very full meeting of the inhabitants of this city at the Court-houſe, when they generally approved of the Aſſociation, entered into by the Delegates from the ſeveral counties of this colony, and ſubſcribed thereto; and, at the ſame time, contributed moſt generouſly for the relief of our diſtreſſed fellow-ſubjects at Boſton, both in caſh and proviſions.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

On Sunday evening laſt, after five days illneſs, died, in her prime of life, Miſs POLLY FRANKS, ſecond daughter of DAVID FRANKS, Eſq; of this city—a young lady whoſe ſweetneſs of temper, elegance of manners, cheerful converſation and unblemiſhed virtue, endeared her to all her connexions, and eſpecially to her now mournful parents, who found her in every part of life a ſhining example of *filial* duty and affection.—Her remains were interred, on Monday forenoon, in Chriſt-Church burying ground, amid the tears of her numerous acquaintance and relatives.

Laſt Monday the brig Sea Nymph, Captain Moore, arrived here from Charleſtown, in South-Carolina; with whom came paſſengers Chriſtopher Gadſden, and Thomas Lynch, Eſquires, two more of the Delegates nominated to repreſent that Colony at the enſuing Congreſs.—The lady and daughter of Mr. Lynch, Thomas Parſons, Eſq; and a number of other gentlemen, came paſſengers in the ſame veſſel.

John Rutledge, Eſq; another of the Delegates, with his family, is coming by way of New-York.

On the 4th of laſt month, the ſhip Montague, Captain Pickles, from Jamaica for Liverpool, was caſt away on Cape-Florida.—A ſmall part of the cargoe was ſaved, and carried to Providence, where Captain Pickles arrived on the 25th.

On Tueſday, the 16th inſtant, Mr. NEHEMIAH TILTON, of Dover, was married to Miſs LYDIA HANSON, of Wilmington.

Captain Styles, from Madeira, on the 17th ult. in lat. 30:37, long. 45:11, ſpoke the ſloop Sally, Captain Tuffis, from Caſco-Bay for Barbados, out 33 days; 22d, in lat. 31:31, long. 52:49, ſpoke the ſchooner Venus, from Falmouth, N. E. for Barbados; out 31 days; and on the 7th inſtant. in lat. 34, long. 69; he ſpoke the brig Elizabeth and Mary, Captain Leybourne, from Maryland for Bardados, out 4 days, all well.

Captain Dunn, from Hiſpaniola, in lat. 37:30, long. 72:43, ſpoke the ſhip Hope, Captain M'Clenachan, from this port for Liverpool, three days out, all well.

The ſhip Cæſar, Captain Miller, from London for this Port, was at Deal the 6th of July.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Falconer and All, in London; Volans, Curry, and Ruſſell, at Briſtol; Hamilton, at Falmouth; and Captain Cane, at Havre-de-Grace.

Deal, June 16. Remains, the Mary, Glover, for Cape-Fear; and the Free-Maſon, Butcher, for Philadelphia. *(June 19.)* Arrived, and ſailed for the River, the Roſamond, Miller, from New-York. *(June 24.)* Sailed for the River, the Elizabeth, Leith, from Virginia. *(June 29.)* Came down, the Patty, Air, for Maryland. *(July 3.)* Sailed Yeſterday, all the outward bound, with the Fortune, Moore, for Maryland. *(July 5.)* Arrived, and ſailed for the River, the Annapolis, Eden, from Maryland.

*** The TRUSTEES of the Academy of Newark, are deſired to attend their half yearly viſitation, at ſaid Academy, on Tueſday, the 13th of September next.

By order of the Truſtees,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Little-Egg Harbour, Auguſt 20, 1774.

THE ſchooner Mercy, Amaro Andre, late Maſter and Owner, is now in my poſſeſſion, at Little-Egg Harbour river, in New-Jerſey. This ſchooner was brought up the river by a Pilot, which Captain Fanning lately put on board, with one William Wood, who anſwers the diſcription in Mr. Rivington's New-York paper, of the 18th inſtant, and who is committed to Glouceſter county goal, on ſuſpicion of having been concerned in the murder of Capt. Andre. I have taken an inventory of the effects on board the ſaid ſchooner. Any perſon or perſons, who are intereſted in the ſame, are hereby deſired to come, and prove their property, and, by paying the charges, ſhall have the ſchooner and cargoe delivered them by me. This advertiſement is published by order of his Excellency Governor Franklin. RICHARD WESTCOTT.

N. B. The ſchooner's regiſter, &c. are in my hands.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Sally, A. Hunter, from Honduras. Snow Polly, H. Butterfield, Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Sloop Sally, B. Carman, Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, Schooner Hetty, B. Dunn, Schooner Nelly, J. Scott, and Brig Cornelia, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola. Snow Ceres, N. Bodkin, and Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Liſbon. Brig Adrian, T. Duncan, Ship Fame, J. Genſell, Sloop Sally Third, T. Wilſon, and Sloop Peggy, A. Moore, St. Croix. Schooner Favourite, S. Lightbourne, St. Kitts and Anguilla. Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Snow Nancy, P. Robinſon, and Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Schooner Experiment, D. Livingſton, Brig Tobago, J. Scott, and Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenades. Brig Bachelor, H. Styles, Madeira. Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Dominica. Sloop Polly, M. Gilbert, St. Euſtatia and Tobago. Sloop Fame, J. Hilton, Falmouth N. E. Schooner Polly, C. Joyne, Sloop Cedar, W. Murphy, and Schooner Betſey, F. Savadge, Virginia. Sloop Polly, W. Burt, Rhode Iſland. Sloop Hope, J. Fanning, and Sloop Sally, W. Martin, St. Auguſtine. Schooner North Iſland, J. Hannah, and Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Schooner Polly, J. Buck, and Schooner Lively, J. Leach, N. Carolina. Schooner Happy Return, B. Chadfield, from Georgia.

Outwards. Brig Boſton Packet, F. Morth, for Liverpool. Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, Brig Kitty, G. Thomſon, and Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Liſbon. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Brig Recovery, J. Lockton, Briſtol. Ship King of Pruſſia, W. Potts, Cadiz. Schooner Experiment, D. Livingſton, for Antigua.

Cleared. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Bedlow, to St. Croix. Sloop Rebecca, J. Holden, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Schooner Polly, C. Joyne, and Ship Two Brothers, R. Adams, Virginia. Schooner Sukey, J. Hunt, N. Providence. Schooner Prudence, W. Harris, N. London. Snow Charlotte, W. Gaffney, and Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Newfoundland. Sloop Endeavour, M. Maher, Brig Joſeph, R. Pye, and Schooner Polly, J. Green, N. Carolina. Brig Dolphin, J. Randell, London. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, and Brig George, W. Hayman, Madeira. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Falmouth. Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilwaine, Cork. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, and Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Barbados. Ship Elizabeth, J. Brown, and Ship George, S. Martin, Jamaica. Sloop Polly, W. Burt, N. York. Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingſworth, Dominica. Schooner Polly, W. Paul, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, to R. Iſland.

Province of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

ALL and every Perſon and Perſons whomſoever, poſſeſſed of the true Bills of Credit, dated the 1ſt Day of March, 1769, under the Denomination of EIGHT SHILLINGS, TWELVE SHILLINGS, THIRTY SHILLINGS, and SIXTY SHILLINGS (iſſued by an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, paſſed February 18, 1769) are hereby notified to bring them to the Subſcriber, in Philadelphia, without Delay, in order to have them exchanged, agreeable to the Direction of the ſaid Act; and unleſs this Notice be complied with, thoſe who detain them will be in Danger of loſing an Opportunity of receiving the Value of ſuch Bills.

OWEN JONES, Provincial Treaſurer.

FINE BOTTLED PORTER,

In Caſks of Six Dozen each, LATELY IMPORTED,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSHUA FISHER, and *SONS*.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN BRINGHURST,

At his houſe, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about half-way between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

WARRINGTON SAIL-CLOTH, No. 1 to 7, London ſeaming twine, beſt upper-band Ticklenburg, a few hogſheads of choice Tortola RUM, and ſome ſmall bales of COTTON, &c. &c.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on Monday, the 5th of September next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market- and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, the ſouth corner of Black-horſe-alley, containing in front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid 16 feet, and in depth 114 feet; bounded by ground of James Glenn and others, and Black-horſe-alley; late the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Advertiſements, &c. omitted this Week, ſhall be in our next.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 13, 1773.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Levari Facias, of our Lord the King, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of the province of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Friday, the 16th day of September next, at the premiſes, one full equal and undivided third part, the whole into three equal parts to be divided, of and in the meſſuages, tenements, and tracts of land herein after mentioned, ſituate and being in the county of Lancaſter, and province aforeſaid, that is to ſay,

One capital meſſuage and furnace, called or known by the name of Elizabeth Furnace, and two tracts of land in Elizabeth townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, adjoining lands late of Henry Motz, Ulrick Hackman, Nicholas Smith, and Martin Judy, containing about 500 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned tract and lands late of Jacob Hagey, containing about 150 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned tracts, and lands late of Henry Motz and Stephen Berringer, containing 114½ acres.

One other tract or piece of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining to the firſt abovementioned tract, and lands late of Henry Motz, containing about 130 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or piece of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned tract, containing about 120 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or piece of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned tract, and lands late of Michael Palmer and Stephen Berringer, containing about 150 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or piece of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned, containing about 150 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, on and between the hills, adjoining lands late of John Stuckey, Chriſtian Willer, Chriſtian Zwally, Ulrick Reeſor, Henry Royer, Ludwick Kool, John Moore, Michael Palmer and George Hoyle, containing about 2000 acres.

One meſſuage or tenement, plantation and two tracts of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining lands late of Ulrick Reeſor, Michael Neef, and Caſper Bowman, containing about 380 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining to the lands late of Ulrick Grahl and Joſeph Kratzer, containing about 350 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining the laſt above and next hereafter mentioned tracts, containing about 250 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or piece of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining the laſt abovementioned tract, and lands late of Jacob Giles and Company, containing about 250 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining lands late of Joſeph Kratzer and Durſt Thomas, containing about 270 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining lands late of Jacob Giles and Company, and lands late of Henry Nicodemus, containing about 100 acres.

One meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining to lands late of Chriſtian Fox and Peter Merckle, containing about 100 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining the lands late of Chriſtian Zwally, and other lands late of Henry William Steigle and Company.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining lands late of Andrew Herſhey and Martin Wideman, and other lands late of the ſaid Henry William Steigle and Company, containing about 150 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining on all ſides other lands late of the ſaid Henry William Steigle and Company, containing about 100 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, adjoining the lands late of the ſaid Henry William Steigle and Company, and land late of Ulrick Grall, Joſeph Kratzer, George Hauſler, and Michael Lydrick, containing about 1500 acres.

Twelve tracts or pieces of land, partly ſurveyed, and partly to be ſurveyed on twelve applications, entered at the Secretary's Office, for lands in the ſaid townſhip of Elizabeth, and the townſhip of Heidelberg, on the 25th of July, 1765, viz.---- No. 73, for 25 acres; No. 74, for 25 acres; No. 75, for 25 acres; No. 76, for 25 acres; No. 77, for 25 acres; No. 78, for 25 acres; No. 79, for 50 acres; No. 80, for 50 acres; No. 84, for 50 acres; No. 85, for 50 acres; No. 86, for 100 acres, and No. 87 for 100 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the townſhip of Lebanon, and county aforeſaid, whereon is the iron mine, adjoining to lands late of Conrad Templeman and Hans Heiſey, containing 134 acres.

One other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Heidelberg aforeſaid, adjoining lands late of Michael Neef and Michael Brecht, containing about 140 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the townſhip of Cocollico, in the county aforeſaid, adjoining to lands late of Peter Bricker, containing 320 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the ſaid townſhips of Cocollico and Elizabeth, in the ſame county, adjoining lands late of John Ober and Martin Wideman, and other lands late of Henry William Steigle and Company, containing about 1000 acres.

Nine tracts or pieces of land, in Lebanon and Warwick townſhips, in the county aforeſaid, appropriated by nine ſeveral applications, entered in the Proprietaries Land-Office, in the name of Charles and Alexander Stedman, and Henry William Steigle, partly ſurveyed, containing about 1200 acres.

With the hereditaments and appurtenances whatſoever thereto belonging.

The ſaid one equal undivided third part of and in the meſſuages, tenements, lands and premiſes aforeſaid, being late the eſtate of the ſaid Henry William Steigle; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by virtue of the writ aforeſaid, by

JOHN FERRE, Sheriff.

RUN away, from the Subſcriber, living in Lower Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 15th of this inſtant, an indented ſervant, named RICHARD BROWN, 18 years of age, ſlim made, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a brown complexion, ſtrait dark hair, a ſneaking down look and near ſighted: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old beaver hat, a half-worn ſnuff coloured coat, a red under waiſtcoat without ſleeves, with red lining much worn, and the edges and button-holes bound with red worſted binding, one fine ſhirt, a homeſpun tow and flax ditto, one pair of buckſkin breeches, and a pair of drilling ditto, one pair of tow trowſers, one pair of yarn ſtockings, and a pair of thread ditto, a pair of Calf-ſkin ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, from

ANDREW SINNICKSON, junior.

N. B. It is probable he will change his name, as he has run away before: All Maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour him or carry him off. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1774.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open, on Wedneſday, the 17th inſtant, at night, and robbed of about Twenty-two Pounds in caſh, and a Note of hand, of Twenty-five Pounds, from Charles Jolley, Eſq; to Jeſſe Jones, by a perſon whoſe name is unknown, but is about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſmooth faced, has full eyes, dark brown hair, tied behind, brown coat and jacket, long Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, ſilk ſtockings, long quartered ſhoes, with round buckles, and a buck hat. He is gone in the Stage-waggon to New-York. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

¶ ELIJAH WEED.

THIS is to give NOTICE to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HARE, late of Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, or book debts, to pay and diſcharge their reſpective balances, by the 26th or 27th day of September next, otherwiſe they will be put in an attorney's hands immediately after the ſaid time; and all that have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to attend at the houſe of the deceaſed, in Lampeter aforeſaid, on the days abovementioned, and bring in their accounts, that the ſame may be adjuſted by us, *Veronica Hare*, Executrix; *Benjamin Graff*, *John Brachbill*, and *Chriſtian Hare*, Executors. ¶

CAME to the plantation of CHRISTIAN DERICK, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the 3d inſtant, a black and white COW, with a dull brand on both her horns, and only the letter H to be perceived on one of them, ſhe is cropt, and has a ſlit in her off ear; ſhe has ſome white in her face, and on her fore feet, and a good deal on her hind feet, and the end of her tail alſo white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

New-York, Auguſt 19, 1774.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, ſome time ago, from the Suſcriber, living at the upper end of Leary-ſtreet, a ſervant girl, whoſe name cannot be well known, ſhe has aſſumed ſo many names at different times and places; ſhe has called herſelf *Hannah Swinburn*, *Hutcheſon*, *Nancy Ring*, &c. has ſometimes ſaid England and other times Ireland was the place of her nativity; ſhe can ſpeak French tollerably well, by a careful inſpection, ſhe may eaſily be known by her ruddy complexion, and eſpecially by her ſecond finger on the left hand being remarkably crooked: She had on, when ſhe went away, a long calicoe gown, ſtriped with red, a green petticoat, and a round hat; ſhe was ſeen on Tueſday laſt near Princeton, on the road leading to Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to be gone thither, and will be very apt to aſſociate with thoſe of her own ſex, who are of infamous characters. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant girl and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

PETER GARSON.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry her off at their peril. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 4th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Tyrone townſhip, Shearman's valley, Cumberland county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Michael Buckley, ſpeaks with the brogue, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſlender built and thin viſage, wears his own fair hair; had on when he went away, a coarſe homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, old brown jacket without ſleeves, a half worn felt hat, and ſhoes almoſt new, with yellow carved buckles; alſo took a piſtol with him; he pretends to underſtand the hatters buſineſs, and may probably change his name. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by HUGH ALEXANDER. ¶

N. B. He had an iron collar round his neck, as he had run away twice before, but may probably have got it off. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, a ſervant man, named James Land, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has ſtrait black hair: had on when he went away, an old felt hat, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, light coloured upper and under broadcloth jacket, white yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he was a ſervant to John Munyan, and has got his old indentures with him, which may ſerve for a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL ELLIS.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eveſham, an apprentice lad, named Thomas Bradſhaw, about 18 years of age, with dark hair and eyes, about five feet three inches high, pretty well ſet; had on when he went away, an old check ſhirt, ozenbrigs trowſers, a ſtriped under jacket without ſleeves, old felt hat, and ſhoes with plated buckles; is a bold talkative fellow. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ DANIEL COATE.

Raccoon Creek, New-Jerſey, Auguſt 17, 1774.

RUN away, yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living at Raccoon Creek, a country born ſervant man, named *Jacob Reiley*, is about 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pale complexion, lightiſh hair, and is very raw boned; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, ticken trowſers, and old felt hat; was without either ſhoes or ſtockings; he is very fond of liquor, and when drunk is very apt to ſwear. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ GABRIEL DOLBOW.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN CRY, late of Birmingham townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, obtained either a bond or bill from me, the ſubſcriber, dated October 16, 1773, payable for £ 43: 3: 11, in ſix months after date, and conſtituted Thomas Bullock, of the ſame place, his attorney, and left ſaid bond or bill with him; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid writing, as I never received any value for it, and ſhall diſpute payment thereof, until compelled by law. ROBERT MERCER. ‡

Lancaſter Goal, Auguſt 16, 1774.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on Monday, the 15th inſt. a Negroe man, who calls himſelf JOHN SOLOMON, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and is pretty much marked with the ſmall-pox: Had on, when committed, an old blanket coat, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; he ſays he is a mill-wright by trade, and that he was born in Millſtone, in Eaſt-Jerſey. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, by ¶ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

Reading, Auguſt 16, 1774.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 2d day of July laſt paſt, a certain man, named JOHN WINSLY, who ſays he is a ſervant to Francis Townſend, living in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in four weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for the ſame, by

‡ JOHN WITMAN, Goaler.

To be LETT, for a term of years, and immediately entered upon,

WESTER-OGLE-MILLS, ſituated on Gwin's Falls, a never-failing ſtream, in Baltimore county, Maryland, within 11 miles to the weſtward of Baltimore-town, in the neighbourhood of an extenſive farming country, on the Frederick road, and very convenient to the great road to Cumberland and York counties, in Pennſylvania, from whence the greateſt quantities of wheat are brought to the Baltimore market.

The mill-houſe is built of ſtone, 75 feet by 35, three ſtories high; two merchant-mills, with French burr ſtones, and a grift-mill, with Cologne, an overſhot wheel to each pair of ſtones.

The merchant-mills were rebuilt this laſt winter, the running gears all new, and in the beſt order; hoiſting gears that go by water, with a new rolling-ſkreen, wind-mill, and boulting-cheſt, conſtructed after the neweſt and beſt manner.

There is joining a convenient little lodging-room, built of ſtone, with a fire-place for the accommodation of the miller.

The grift-mill built new this ſpring, under the ſame roof, in a ſeparate apartment, and quite independent of the other works; where, if required may be finiſhed, a convenient room, with a fire-place for a family.

There is ſtables for 12 horſes; ſix or eight acres of land capable of being made graſs-ground; with a dwelling-houſe and ſhop, now occupied by a cooper, who is providing barrel-timber for the enſuing ſeaſon.

Any perſon inclinable to rent, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. JOHN BROWN, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to

‖ 6 *w.* WILLIAM LYON, on the premiſes.

York-Town Goal, Auguſt 6, 1774.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, a certain *Nicholas Maund*, who confeſſes he is a ſervant to *James Lane*, of Loudoun county, in Virginia. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Bethel townſhip, Bedford county, Pennſylvania, on the 20th of July laſt, a large black horſe, about 15 hands high, ten years old, with a ſmall blaze in his face, has no perceivable brand, trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JAMES MITCHELL.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of September next, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

ONE ſeventh part of a propriety in the weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on which are due upwards of 3500 acres of rights, formerly the property of THOMAS DAVIS, now belonging to ANN KNIGHT, his heir at law. A good title can be given to the purchaſer. Enquire of

JAMES DERKINDEREN, in Strawberry-alley.

CASE.

THE heirs of Thomas Davis ſent a letter of attorney to James Derkinderen, of Philadelphia, empowering him to ſell ſome Jerſey rights, by way of public cant, to the higheſt and beſt bidder, &c. part of thoſe rights were ſet up to ſale, but through ſome improper diſcouragements no perſon would purchaſe. One Daniel Ellis made a private offer of £ 100 currency, for the whole, and, in order to give the purchaſe the ſemblance of a public cant, ſome perſons intereſted in the offer, or by their direction, made ſeveral ſham bids, there being no public notice given.

"Upon the facts as above ſtated, and on conſideration of the letter of attorney, I am of opinion, that the ſale, under the above circumſtances, is void, the words and meaning of the power not being purſued. NICHOLAS WALN. *17th of 7th month, 1772.*"

"As the eſtate belongs to the wife, and that the power of attorney is not acknowledged by her, on private examination, apart from her huſband, it is not good, and the ſale void.

JAMES KINSEY's opinion. *May 2, 1772.*"

N. B. ANN KNIGHT's private examination (which was wanting at the time the abovementioned ſham cant was made) has been ſince obtained, and is ready to be produced, properly atteſted by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, agreeable to the law of the province of New-Jerſey, and a good and ſufficient title given, to any purchaſer of the above rights, by James Derkinderen.

Burlington, Auguſt 15, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING obſerved an advertiſement in the Pennſylvania Journal, as alſo in the Pennſylvania Gazette, for the ſale of one ſeventh part of a propriety in Weſt-Jerſey, with upwards of 3000 acres of rights, formerly the property of Thomas Davis, now belonging to Ann Knight, with the name of James Derkinderen thereto; in order that no perſon may be impoſed upon, by the ſaid Derkinderen, I thought it my duty to inform them, that I have a warranty deed, from William Knight and Ann his wife, for the ſaid ſhare of propriety, with all the rights thereon due, ſigned by the ſame identical James Derkinderen, thereunto lawfully authorized by letter of attorney, which letter of attorney is recorded in the Secretary's office, in Burlington. § DANIEL ELLIS.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to the SUBSCRIBERS,

By JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,

In FRONT-STREET, the lower corner of BLACK-HORSE-ALLEY, THE SECOND VOLUME OF

STERNE's WORKS,

CONTAINING the five laſt Volumes, and compleating the Life and Opinions of Triſtram Shandy, Gentleman.

The Printer cannot but gratefully return his thanks to the Subſcribers in general, who have kindly and generouſly ſent and paid for the Firſt Volume; but more eſpecially for the particular ſatisfaction they have been pleaſed to expreſs of the work. The Third Volume is in the preſs, and ſtriking off with all expedition.

Thoſe few Subſcribers who have not ſent for their books, are requeſted to do it. And the Subſcribers for Whitefield's Memoirs, are likewiſe requeſted to call for them.

Said *Humphreys* has for ſale all kinds of blanks, as penal bills, bills of lading, bills of ſale, judgment, common and arbitration bonds, powers of attorney, indentures, &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of Books and Stationary.

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE

CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,

SAMUEL WRIGHT,

MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, and COMPANY, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Thomas Clifford's Wharff.

N. B. A ſmall Parcel of CINNAMON to be ſold Enquire as above. *Auguſt 15.*

LOST about the latter end of July laſt, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a braſs claſp, containing about Five Shillings in caſh, one Gold Ring, together with ſeveral inſtruments of writing, of no value to any perſon but the Owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to ISRAEL JACOBS, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, ASAPH WILLSON, Tavern-keeper, in Frankford, or ROBERT LEWIS, Miller, at Pennypack-bridge, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward. ¶

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POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2383.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 8.

At a very full meeting of DELEGATES *from the different counties in the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA, *begun in* Williamſburg, *the 1ſt day of* Auguſt, *in the year of our Lord* 1774, *and continued, by ſeveral adjournments, to Saturday, the 6th of the ſame month, the following* ASSOCIATION *was unanimouſly reſolved upon and agreed to.*

WE, his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Delegates of the Freeholders of VIRGINIA, deputed to repreſent them at a general meeting in the city of *Williamſburg*, avowing our inviolable and unſhaken fidelity and attachment to our moſt gracious Sovereign, our regard and affection for all our friends and fellow-ſubjects in *Great-Britain*, and elſewhere, proteſting againſt every act or thing, which may have the moſt diſtant tendency to interrupt, or in any wiſe diſturb his Majeſty's peace, and the good order of government, within this his antient Colony, which we are reſolved to maintain and defend, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, but at the ſame time affected with the deepeſt anxiety, and moſt alarming apprehenſions, of thoſe grievances and diſtreſſes by which his Majeſty's *American* ſubjects are oppreſſed, and having taken under our moſt ſerious deliberation the ſtate of the whole continent, find that the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs, is chiefly occaſioned by certain ill-adviſed regulations, as well of our trade as internal polity, introduced by ſeveral unconſtitutional acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament, and, at length, attempted to be enforced by the hand of power; ſolely influenced by theſe important and weighty conſiderations, we think it an indiſpenſable duty, which we owe to our country, ourſelves, and lateſt poſterity, to guard againſt ſuch dangerous and extenſive miſchiefs, by every juſt and proper means.

If, by the meaſures adopted, ſome unhappy conſequences and inconveniences ſhould be derived to our fellow-ſubjects, whom we wiſh not to injure in the ſmalleſt degree, we hope, and flatter ourſelves, that they will impute them to their real cauſe—the hard neceſſity to which we are driven.

That the good people of this Colony may, on ſo trying an occaſion, continue ſtedfaſtly directed to their moſt eſſential intereſts, in hopes that they will be influenced and ſtimulated by our example to the greateſt induſtry, the ſtricteſt œconomy and frugality, and the exertion of every public virtue, perſuaded that the Merchants, Manufacturers, and other inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, and, above all, that the *Britiſh* Parliament will be convinced, how much the true intereſt of that kingdom muſt depend on the reſtoration and continuance of that mutual friendſhip and cordiality, which ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, we have unanimouſly, and with one voice, entered into the following RESOLUTIONS and ASSOCIATION, which we do oblige ourſelves, by thoſe ſacred ties of honour and love to our country, ſtrictly to obſerve; and farther declare, before God and the world, that we will religiouſly adhere to and keep the ſame inviolate in every particular, until redreſs of all ſuch *American* grievances, as may be defined and ſettled at the general Congreſs of Delegates from the different Colonies, ſhall be fully obtained, or until this Aſſociation ſhall be abrogated or altered by a general meeting of the Deputies of this Colony, to be convened, as is herein after directed. And we do, with the greateſt earneſtneſs, recommend this our Aſſociation, to all Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, and other inhabitants of this Colony, hoping that they will chearfully and cordially accede thereto.

1. We do hereby reſolve and declare that we will not, either directly or indirectly, after the firſt day of *November* next, import from *Great-Britain*, any goods, wares or merchandize whatever (medicines excepted) nor will we, after that day, import any *Britiſh* manufactures, either from the *Weſt-Indies*, or any other place, nor any other article whatever, which we ſhall know, or have reaſon to believe, was brought into ſuch countries from *Great-Britain*; nor will we purchaſe any ſuch articles, ſo imported, of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, except ſuch as are now in the country, or ſuch as may arrive on or before the ſaid firſt day of *November*, in conſequence of orders already given, and which cannot now be countermanded in time.

2. We will neither ourſelves import, nor purchaſe any ſlave or ſlaves, imported by any perſon, after the firſt day of *November* next, either from *Africa*, the *Weſt-Indies*, or any other place.

3. Conſidering the article of Tea as the deteſtable inſtrument, which laid the foundation of the preſent ſufferings of our diſtreſſed friends in the town of *Boſton*, we view it with horror, and therefore reſolve that we will not, from this day, either import Tea of any kind whatever, nor will we uſe or ſuffer even ſuch of it as is now on hand to be uſed in any of our families.

4. If the inhabitants of the town of *Boſton*, or any other Colony, ſhould, by violence or dire neceſſity, be compelled to pay the *Eaſt-India* Company for deſtroying any Tea, which they have lately, by their Agents, unjuſtly, attempted to force into the Colonies, we will not, directly or indirectly, import or purchaſe any *Britiſh Eaſt-India* commodity whatever, till the Company, or ſome other perſon on their behalf, ſhall refund and full, reſtore to the owners, all ſuch ſum or ſums of money as may be ſo extorted.

5. We do reſolve, that unleſs *American* grievances are redreſſed before the tenth day of *Auguſt*, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export tobacco, or any other article whatever, to *Great-Britain*; nor will we ſell any ſuch articles, as we think can be exported to *Great-Britain* with a proſpect of gain, to any perſon or perſons whatever, with a deſign of putting it into his or their power to export the ſame to *Great-Britain*, either on our own, his or their account. And that this Reſolution may be the more effectually carried into execution, we do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of this Colony to refrain from the cultivation of Tobacco as much as conveniently may be, and in lieu thereof that they will, as we reſolve to do, apply their attention and induſtry to the cultivation of all ſuch articles, as may form a proper baſis for manufactures of all ſorts, which we will endeavour to encourage throughout this Colony to the utmoſt of our abilities.

6. We will endeavour to improve our breed of ſheep, and encreaſe their number to the utmoſt extent, and to this end, we will be as ſparing as we conveniently can in killing of ſheep, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; and if we ſhould at any time be over-ſtocked, or can conveniently ſpare any, we will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially the poorer ſort of people, upon moderate terms.

7. Reſolved, That the Merchants and other venders of goods and merchandize, within this Colony, ought not to take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this Aſſociation, but that they ought to ſell the ſame at the rates they have been accuſtomed to for twelve months laſt paſt, and if they ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatever, violate or depart from this Reſolution, we will not, and are of opinion that no inhabitant of this Colony ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any ſuch perſons, their factors or agents, for any commodity whatever; and it is recommended to the Deputies of the ſeveral counties, that Committees be choſen in each county; by ſuch perſons as accede to this Aſſociation, to take effectual care that theſe Reſolves be properly obſerved, and for correſponding occaſionally with the general Committee of Correſpondence in the city of *Williamſburg*. Provided, that if Exchange ſhould riſe, ſuch advance may be made in the prices of goods as ſhall be approved by the Committee of each county.

8. In order the better to diſtinguiſh ſuch worthy Merchants and Traders, who are well-wiſhers to this Colony, from thoſe who may attempt, through motives of ſelf-intereſt, to obſtruct our views, we do hereby reſolve, that we will not, after the firſt day of *November* next, deal with any Merchant or Trader who will not ſign this Aſſociation, nor until he hath obtained a certificate of his having done ſo from the county Committee, or any three Members thereof. And if any Merchant, Trader, or other perſon, ſhall import any goods or merchandize after the ſaid firſt day of *November*, contrary to this Aſſociation, we give it as our opinion, that ſuch goods and merchandize ſhould be either forthwith re-ſhipped, or delivered up to the county Committee, to be ſtored at the riſk of the importer, unleſs ſuch importer ſhall give a proper aſſurance to the ſaid Committee, that ſuch goods or merchandizes ſhall not be ſold within this Colony during the continuance of this Aſſociation; and if ſuch importer ſhall refuſe to comply with one or the other of theſe terms, upon application and due caution given to him or her, by the ſaid Committee, or any three Members thereof, ſuch Committee is required to publiſh the truth of the caſe in the Gazettes, and in the county where he or ſhe reſides, and we will thereafter conſider ſuch perſon or perſons as inimical to this country, and break off every connection and all dealings with them.

9. Reſolved, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall export Tobacco, or any other commodity, to *Great-Britain*, after the tenth day of *Auguſt*, 1775, contrary to this Aſſociation, we ſhall hold ourſelves obliged to conſider ſuch perſon or perſons as inimical to the community, *and as an approver of American grievances*; and give it as our opinion, that the public ſhould be advertiſed of his conduct, as in the eighth Article is deſired.

10. Being fully perſuaded that the united wiſdom of the general Congreſs may improve on theſe our endeavours to preſerve the rights and liberties in *Britiſh America*, we decline enlarging at preſent, but do hereby reſolve that we will conform to, and ſtrictly obſerve, all ſuch alterations or additions, aſſented to by the Delegates for this Colony, as they may judge it neceſſary to adopt, after the ſame ſhall be publiſhed and made known to us.

11. Reſolved, That we think ourſelves called upon by every principle of humanity and brotherly affection, to extend the utmoſt and ſpeedy relief to our diſtreſſed fellow-ſubjects in the town of *Boſton*, and therefore moſt earneſtly recommend it to all the inhabitants of this Colony, to make ſuch liberal contributions as they can afford; to be collected and remitted to *Boſton*, in ſuch manner as may beſt anſwer ſo deſirable a purpoſe.

12. And laſtly. Reſolved, That the Moderator of this Meeting, and, in caſe of his death, *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Eſquire, be empowered, on any future occaſion, that may, in his opinion, require it, to convene the ſeveral Delegates of this Colony, at ſuch time and place as he may judge proper; and, in caſe of the death or abſence of any Delegate, it is recommended that another be choſen in his place.

Inſtructions for the DEPUTIES *appointed to meet in* GENERAL GONGRESS *on the part of this Colony.*

THE unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and her American Colonies, which began about the third year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, and ſince continually increaſing, have proceeded to lengths ſo dangerous and alarming, as to excite juſt apprehenſions in the minds of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of this Colony, that they are in danger of being deprived of their natural, ancient, conſtitutional and chartered rights, have compelled them to take the ſame into their moſt ſerious conſideration; and, being deprived of their uſual and accuſtomed mode of making known their grievances, have appointed us their Repreſentatives to conſider what is proper to be done in this dangerous criſis of American affairs. It being our opinion that the united wiſdom of North-America ſhould be collected in a general Congreſs of all the Colonies, we have appointed the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſquire, RICHARD HENRY LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, RICHARD BLAND, BENJAMIN HARRISON, and EDMUND PENDLETON, Eſquires, Deputies to repreſent this Colony in the ſaid Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia on the firſt Monday in September next.

And that they may be the better informed of our ſentiments touching the conduct we wiſh them to obſerve on this important occaſion, we deſire that they will expreſs, in the firſt place, our faith and true allegiance to his Majeſty King George the third, our lawful and rightful Sovereign; and that we are determined, with our lives and fortunes, to ſupport him in the legal exerciſe of all his juſt rights and prerogatives. And however miſrepreſented, we ſincerely approve of a conſtitutional connexion with Great-Britain, and wiſh moſt ardently a return of that intercourſe of affection and commercial connexion, that formerly united both countries, which can only be effected by a removal of thoſe cauſes of diſcontent which have of late unhappily divided us.

It cannot admit of a doubt but that Britiſh ſubjects in America are entitled to the ſame rights and privileges as their fellow-ſubjects poſſeſs in Britain; and therefore, that the power aſſumed by the Britiſh Parliament to bind America by their ſtatutes, in all caſes whatſoever, is unconſtitutional, and the ſource of theſe unhappy differences.

The end of government would be defeated by the Britiſh Parliament exerciſing a power over the lives, the property, and the liberty of the American ſubject; who are not, and, from their local circumſtances, cannot, be there repreſented. Of this nature we conſider the ſeveral acts of Parliament for raiſing a revenue in America, for extending the juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, for ſeizing American ſubjects, and tranſporting them to Britain to be tried for crimes committed in America, and the ſeveral late oppreſſive acts reſpecting the town of Boſton and province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

The original conſtitution of the American Colonies poſſeſſing their Aſſemblies with the ſole right of directing their internal polity, it is abſolutely deſtructive of the end of their inſtitution that their Legiſlatures ſhould be ſuſpended, or prevented, by haſty diſſolutions, from exerciſing their legiſlative powers.

Wanting the protection of Britain, we have long acquieſced in their acts of navigation, reſtrictive of our commerce, which we conſider as an ample recompence for ſuch protection; but as thoſe acts derive their efficacy from that foundation alone, we have reaſon to expect they will be reſtrained ſo as to produce the reaſonable purpoſes of Britain, and not injurious to us.

To obtain redreſs of theſe grievances, without which the people of America can neither be ſafe, free, nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from ſtopping all imports whatſoever from Great Britain after the firſt day of November next, and alſo to ceaſe exporting any commodity whatſoever to the ſame place after the 10th day of Auguſt 1775. The earneſt deſire we have to make as quick and full payment as poſſible of our debts to Great-Britain, and to avoid the heavy injury that would ariſe to this country from an earlier adoption of the non-exportation plan, after the people have already applied ſo much of their labour to the perfecting of the preſent crop, by which means they have been prevented from purſuing other methods of cloathing and ſupporting their families, have rendered it neceſſary to reſtrain you in this article of non-exportation; but it is our deſire that you cordially co-operate with our ſiſter colonies in general congreſs in ſuch other juſt and proper methods, as they, or the majority, ſhall deem neceſſary for the accompliſhment of theſe valuable ends.

The Proclamation iſſued by General Gage, in the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, declaring it treaſon for the inhabitants of that province to aſſemble themſelves, to conſider of their grievances, and form aſſociations for their common conduct on the occaſion, and requiring the civil magiſtrates and officers to apprehend all ſuch perſons, to be tried for their ſuppoſed offences, is the moſt alarming proceſs, that ever appeared in a Britiſh government, that the ſaid General Gage hath thereby aſſumed, and taken upon himſelf power, denied by the conſtitution to our legal Sovereign; that he, not having condeſcended to diſcloſe by what authority he exerciſes ſuch extenſive and unheard of powers, we are at a loſs to determine whether he intends to juſtify himſelf, as the repreſentative of the King, or as the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America. If he conſiders himſelf as acting in the character of his Majeſty's repreſentative, we would remind him, that the ſtatute 25 of Edward III. has expreſſed and defined all treaſonable offences, and that the legiſlature of Great-Britain hath declared, that no offence ſhall be conſtrued to be treaſon, but ſuch as is pointed out by that ſtatute: And that this was done to take out of the hands of tyrannical Kings, and of weak and wicked Miniſters, that deadly weapon, which conſtructive treaſon had furniſhed them with, and which had drawn the blood of the beſt and honeſteſt men in the kingdom; and that the king of Great-Britain hath no right by his Proclamation to ſubject his people to impriſonment, pains and penalties.

That if the ſaid General Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this manner, as the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America, this odious and illegal proclamation muſt be conſidered as a plain and full declaration, that this deſpotic viceroy will be bound by no law, nor regard the conſtitutional rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects, whenever they interfere with the plan he has formed for oppreſſing the good people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and therefore, that the executing, or attempting to execute, ſuch proclamation, will juſtify reſiſtance and repriſal.

DEBATES in the HOUSE of COMMONS upon the ſecond reading of the QUEBEC GOVERNMENT BILL, *May* 26.

LORD NORTH reported his Majeſty's anſwer to their addreſs of Friday laſt; and in obedience to his Commands, preſented No. 1, printed Proclamation, dated October 7, 1763; as alſo, No. 2, Copy of Commiſſion to James Murray, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec.

It being then four o'clock, the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Bill from the Lords, intituled, An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of Quebec in North-America, being read,

Mr. T. Townſhend. The very deplorable ſituation of the Canadians ever ſince the late peace, has been a matter, I confeſs, which has repeatedly engaged my attention. Without law, without regulation, or any protection whatever, I muſt own I often preſſed that they ſhould be put under ſome form of government, or left to themſelves to chooſe a mode of regulation, ſuited to their immediate wants; but little did I think that my ſolicitude was preſſing on to a meaſure of ſo extraordinary a nature as the preſent. Little did I think, that a country as large as half Europe, and within the dominions of the Crown of Great-Britain, was going to have the Romiſh Religion eſtabliſhed in it, as the Religion of the State. Little did I think, that ſo many thouſand men, entitled and born to the rights of Engliſhmen, ſettling on the Faith of the King's Proclamation, ſhould, contrary to their aſſiſtance, contrary to every idea of the conſtitution, be ſubjected to French Papiſts, and French Laws. Little did I think, that when the noble Lord oppoſite me was frequently applied to, ſeſſion after ſeſſion, in this Houſe, to reſtore order and regulation in a country, where nothing for full twelve years had prevailed, but anarchy and confuſion; and that his Lordſhip aſſured us, that the Crown officers in that country, the Crown officers over the way (Solicitor and Attorney General) the Sages learned in the law, the firſt great Law officer under the Crown in the other Houſe, nay even the Lord Preſident of the Council had been conſulted, and had turned their cloſeſt attention to this ſubject; little did I think, I ſay, that any meaſure like the preſent could have been the united reſult of ſo many great, wiſe, grave, and learned men. Standing as I do, and aſtoniſhed as I am, I call upon the noble Lord to anſwer and tell to which of thoſe Sages does the nation, do the Canadians, ſtand indebted for this extraordinary act of legiſlation. Is it to the Lord Preſident, to the firſt Law officer in the other Houſe? Is

it to the very able and learned Gentlemen over the way, or to his Majeſty's Law Servants in Canada? But let it have originated where it might, I riſe not only to condemn the ſeveral clauſes, but the very principle of the Bill, and ſhall be therefore againſt its being read a ſecond time.

Lord North. The honourable Gentleman has put a ſtring of queſtions to me, which I am in no way able, nor, if I were, ſhould I look upon myſelf bound, to anſwer. I know not who drew the bill up. I know not whether it was this great Lawyer, or that Noble Lord. All I know about the matter is, that it is a bill from the other Houſe, offered to us for our conſideration, and on which the Houſe is at liberty to form that opinion, beſt ſuited to its wiſdom and judgment. I know further, that very great and uncommon pains have been taken to form a bill, leaſt liable to inconvenience or objection from any quarter. The honourable Gentleman has often preſſed the King's ſervants on this ſubject, and now owns, that the affairs of that country call loudly for regulation and redreſs; yet the very firſt attempt that is made to put them on a proper footing, he at once condemns in the groſs, and is willing to continue the evils he complains of, rather than attempt their correction in the firſt inſtance. For my part, all circumſtances conſidered, I think the bill is the beſt that can at preſent be deviſed; other Gentlemen may think otherwiſe; but at all events it ſeems to me proper, that it ſhould be permitted to go to a Committee; and if it ſhall then appear to be the ſenſe of the Houſe, that the bill ſhould paſs in its preſent form, that it ſhould receive amendments, or that particular clauſes ſhould be ſtruck out, and others ſubſtituted in their ſtead; or, in fine, that it ſhould be totally rejected; in any or either of theſe events, I ſhall be perfectly ſatisfied.

Mr. Dunning. Had I no other objection to the Bill, but the limits and boundaries which it gives to the province of Quebec, that alone would be fully ſufficient to me to reject it in the firſt inſtance. We maintained a moſt bloody and expenſive war, the effects of which we now ſeverely feel, barely to maintain what this Bill at once puts a Negative on. The cauſe of diſpute between us and the French originally was, what were the real boundaries of Canada. We ſpent millions to deſcribe thoſe limits, but this Bill tells us we were wrong; for ſome of the places which we went to war for come conſiderably within the line herein drawn. It will hence follow, that either the territories we then fought for, did not properly belong to us; and that, if we ſhould think fit to reſtore this country to the French, they muſt go along with it, or that, retaining it in our own hands, and adhering to the firſt cauſe of contention, we at once deprive the other Colonies of what we then thought they had the fulleſt and moſt juſt title to. If we look into the Charts and Charters, in which the ſeveral Colonies are deſcribed, we ſhall find that a very conſiderable part of the preſent intended Government belongs (or is ſo laid down and ſet forth) to the ſeveral neighbouring Colonies. But ſuppoſing for a minute that this right has been as often diſputed as it has been claimed; and that the Grants from the Eaſtern to the South Seas have been looked upon as ideal, ſhould not we at leaſt proceed with the ſemblance of Juſtice, and hear the parties claimant, before we offer to decide on what really does, or does not, belong to them? But there are much greater and more ſolid objections to the preſent Bill, than can poſſibly ariſe from the limits within which it is intended to operate. I am well warranted in affirming, and do without reſerve affirm, that it is a Bill the moſt pernicious in its frame, and deſtructive of the principles of the Conſtitution in its tendency, that was ever introduced into this Houſe. What does it do? It appoints a legiſlative Council, under the abſolute controul and dominion of the Governor; that Governor equally dependent on thoſe in power here; that Council to be compoſed of Papiſts and Frenchmen; and this is the government and the mode of legiſlation which Britiſh ſubjects and Engliſhmen are bound implicitly to obey. But what are they to have in return? O! the criminal law of England is ſtill to be retained; that is, when they groſly offend againſt the laws of ſociety, they are intitled to the ſuperior lenity of thoſe criminal laws; but when they do not offend, but demean themſelves peaceably, or are in the fair and honeſt proſecution of their rights and properties, both one and the other are to be determined on, not by the fair and equitable laws of England, but by conſtitutions they cannot be ſuppoſed, nor ever will be able to underſtand. Suppoſe thoſe laws were as intelligible as they are otherwiſe, would it not add to the miſery of an Engliſhman, that he perfectly underſtood the full meaning and extent of a *Lettre de Cachet?* Is it not part of the conſtitutions of Paris, on which the laws of Canada are framed? It may be objected, that this being within the criminal juriſdiction, no ſuch thing can poſſibly happen; but I contend for the contrary, as letters of this kind are iſſued upon a thouſand occaſions, in which no crimes are imputed to the perſon arreſted and confined; motives of prudence, motives of convenience, of family regulations, &c. frequently give birth to ſteps of this nature. On the whole, if any thing were wanting to give me the worſt opinion of this bill, the trial by jury in civil caſes, and the Habeas Corpus law being omitted, would be motive ſtrong enough with me to give it my ſtrongeſt negative.

Colonel Barre ſaid, that the bill was every way complete; that its clauſes perfectly correſponded with its principle; and that taking them unitedly, they were the moſt flagrant attack upon the conſtitution that had hitherto been attempted. He next ſtated the probable number of Engliſh ſettlers and inhabitants, the ſituation of the province at the time of the conqueſt, explained the terms of the definitive treaty of peace, the King's proclamation in October 1763, and demonſtrated how repugnant they were to the deſign and proviſions of the preſent bill. He entered pretty fully into ſeveral points before ſpoke to, particularly relative to the French Laws; and finiſhed with obſerving, that a great number of Engliſh ſubjects were ſettled within the limits deſcribed by the bill, at and before the ceſſion of the province by the French; that many ſince that period, encouraged by the Proclamation, had been induced on the faith of it, to go and ſettle there; but that by the preſent act, the former would be deprived of their natural and chartered rights, as ſubjects of Great-Britain, and the latter find themſelves abuſed and deceived by a Royal Proclamation, ſupported as well by the form as ſpirit of the conſtitution.

Mr. Attorney General Thurloe condemned in very harſh terms the adviſers of the proclamation, and the imperfect improper manner in which it was drawn up. He denied however, that it contained any ſuch aſſurance as that contended for by the gentlemen on the other ſide. He ſaid, that no ſuch encouragement ſhould have been given; that it was impolitic to hold out any benefits to the natural born ſubjects of this country to emigrate thither from hence, or to go from the other colonies; that to form ſettlements in North-America, far diſtant from the ſea, or from the neighbourhood of the great navigable rivers, was extremely improper; that as to the eſtabliſhment of the French laws, relative to property, being not ſo proper as thoſe of England, he was aſtoniſhed to hear any gentleman object to them, as it would be to the laſt degree cruel and unjuſt to force the laws of the conquerors on the conquered; that the uniform cuſtom of all great and conquering nations had been againſt it; and that therefore, taking the preſent bill as applying to French or Engliſh, it was perfectly right the former ſhould receive every poſſible encouragement to become good ſubjects, and the latter meet with every poſſible obſtruction from ſettling in that province.

By the HONOURABLE

JOHN PENN, Eſquire,

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received Information that, ſome Time in *May* laſt, a certain friendly *Indian* Man, called *JOSEPH WIPEY*, was barbarouſly murdered in the County of *Weſtmoreland:* AND WHEREAS there is great Reaſon to believe, that *JOHN HINKSON* and *JAMES COOPER*, of the ſame County, were concerned in the Perpetration of the ſaid Murder: AND WHEREAS it is at all Times, but more eſpecially in the preſent Situation of our Affairs with the Weſtern *Indian* Nations, of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Peace of the Province, that the Perpetrators of ſuch atrocious Offences, not only againſt the Authority of Government, but in direct Violation of the Treaties with thoſe *Indians*, ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary Puniſhment, I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, AND DO hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majeſty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the ſaid *John Hinkſon* and *James Cooper*, and to uſe all lawful Means for apprehending and ſecuring them, that they may be proceeded againſt according to Law. AND I DO hereby promiſe and engage, that the public Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS ſhall be paid to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *John Hinkſon* and *James Cooper*, and deliver them into the Cuſtody of the Keeper of the Goal of either of the Counties of *Lancaſter*, *York* or *Cumberland*, or the Sum of FIFTY POUNDS for either of them.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Twenty-eighth Day of* July, *in the Fourteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four.*

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ. JULY 26, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-houſe, on the fifth day of September next, at 9 o' clock in the morning, to attend that buſineſs; and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is finiſhed. The ſeveral county Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective accompts prepared for examination and adjuſtment, at the time and place aforeſaid. And all ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their accounts and vouchers, before the 16th of the ſame month [at which time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accompts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the neceſſity of REPORTING ſuch NEGLECT to the Aſſembly, at their next meeting.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, purpoſes to leave this city in a ſhort time, and is determined to ſell off his large ſtock of goods remarkably cheap, for caſh only, conſiſting of a large aſſortment of DRY GOODS and CROCKERY, ſome of the particulars of which are as follows, viz.

SUPER and ſuperfine, ſecond and low priced broadcloths; Wiltons, coatings, bearſkins, baizes, half-thicks; red, ſcarlet and white flannel; ſpotted ſwanſkin, rattinets and ſhaloons; ruſſels, calimancoes, ſingle and double damaſks, durants, tammies, bird-eye ſtuffs, camblets, cambletees, ſaggathies, Scotch plaids, maſquerades, luſtered poplins, hair-bines, crapes, briliants and grazets; Wilton and Scotch carpets, carpeting by the yard, fuſtians, ſuperfine white and cloth coloured jeans; ſattinets, royal ribb, and ſuperfine white German cord; black laſting, and ſerge denim; ſuperfine ſilk ſtriped damaſcus, red printed ſtriped linen, plain and ſtriped bengals and ſearſucker, black and cloth coloured India taffety; black and cloth coloured ſattins, half ſattins and peelong; black paduaſoy, figured and plain white ſarſnet; cloth coloured, ſtriped and changeable mantuas; Engliſh and India perſians, of different colours; a great variety of ſilk handkerchiefs; bandanoe, barcelona, romal, &c. red and purple, printed, map, and fancy cambrick handkerchiefs; cotton romal ditto; blue, and blue and red checked ditto; ſilk and linen checked ditto; plain and figured ſilk gauze; bordered gauze handkerchiefs; kenting and lawn aprons; kenting and lawn handkerchiefs; flowered and plain lawns; cambricks, muſlins, chints, calicoes and cottons; fine and coarſe Iriſh linens; brown hollands; brown and white Iriſh ſheeting, brown and white Ruſſia ditto; dowlas, ravens duck, ozenbrigs, heſſens, crocus, white and brown tickings, ſtriped tickings, Engliſh and Flanders bed-ticks; ſuperfine, yard wide, $\frac{7}{8}$, and apron wide cotton checks; $\frac{7}{8}$ linen checks and ſtripes; ſtriped hollands; a neat aſſortment of table-cloths, different ſizes and patterns; figured dimities; Marſeilles quilting diaper and toweling; mens marbled and white, ribbed and plain ſilk hoſe; mens and boys brown and white thread hoſe; womens and girls white thread and cotton hoſe; mens, womens, boys, and girls worſted hoſe; breeches patterns, both ſilk and worſted; mens beaver and purple leather gloves; mens thread ditto; womens white thread and cotton mitts; womens black, white, and cloth coloured ſilk ditto; black and cloth coloured worſted ditto; white and purple, plain and flowered black leather gloves and mitts; white Scotch threads; Taylors coloured threads and trimmings; a large aſſortment of crewels, canvaſs, ribbons, ferrits, tapes, binding, bobbin, playing cards, pins, Tulley garters; plated, Pinchbeck, gilt, braſs, ſteel, and japanned ſhoe and knee buckles; braſs, leather, paper, and glaſs ink-pots; ſciſſars, table-knives and forks, pen-knives, ſleeve buttons, ſnuff boxes, watch chains, hand ſteelyards; ſnuffers, japanned and plain tin extinguiſhers; common, temple, and green glaſs ſpectacles; ſilver capt razors, hard metal tea-ſpoons; ivory, horn, and crooked combs; cane, bone, and ivory mounted fans; blond and thread lace, black and cloth coloured ſnail, gimp, fringe and ermine; garnet necklaces; Whitechapel and Glovers needles; an aſſortment of china, glaſs, and enamelled and plain Queens ware, delph bowls, and a large aſſortment of books and ſtationary.

N. B. Thoſe that ſtand indebted to him, above the time agreed on, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe he is determined to put their accounts into an Attorney's hands, to be ſued for immediately, without reſpect of perſons. 6 W.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT, containing 6000 acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chilliſquake, in the Fork of Saſquehanna, about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort-Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland, which, from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania.---The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent, ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a limeſtone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chilliſquake-creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-ſeat: The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a good ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Saſquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the eaſt, and 7 or 8 miles from the weſt branch of that river; to the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner, into 21 different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water; a plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Eſq; living within two miles of the ſame, who is authoriſed to treat with any perſons inclining to purchaſe, or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it altogether, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.

A PLANTATION, containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about 2 miles from the mouth, which empties into Juniata, and about 5 miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream; at leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber; its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Saſquehanna renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the Mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.

A PLANTATION, containing 185¾ acres of land, on Tuſſey's Run, about 4 miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved LOTS, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn and ſtill-houſe, built over a fine ſpring.

For terms of ſaid LOTS and LANDS, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.

6 W. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, junior.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 16, 1774.

IN the Month of March laſt, the Subſcriber ſent out a Number of Carpenters, and Labourers, to build Houſes, and clear and encloſe Fields on his patented Lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral Tracts which he there holds into convenient ſized tenements, and give Leaſes thereof for Lives, or a Term of Years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions, which may be known either of him or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the Land. The Situation and Quality of theſe Lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former Advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here; ſuffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the Whole of them lie upon the Banks either of the Ohio, or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt Improvement. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 8 W.

BALTIMORE, *May* 2, 1774.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Saturday night laſt, the following ſervants, viz. JOSEPH BELONG, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the weſt of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a ſhort thick fellow, wears his own dark hair; his dreſs is ſuppoſed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waiſtcoat and breeches, and new ſhoes. The property of George Steuart.

THOMAS KING, an indented ſervant man, imported in the Chance, Captain Campbell, in March laſt, a bricklayer by trade, a ſtout well ſet fellow, of a ſwarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England; he took with him his tools, and may offer to follow his trade, or paſs for a ſailor, having been many years on board a man of war, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia or New-York; had on, and took with him, a brown bearſkin coat, blue cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and a caſtor hat, but may change his clothes. The property of Richard Sprigg.

THOMAS EASTON, by trade a joiner, an indented ſervant man, imported in the Betſey Richmond, Captain Nicol, in February laſt, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle ſized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has ſhort black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dreſs uncertain, though it is ſuppoſed he has on, and with him, a ſuit of purple broadcloth, with twiſt buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waiſtcoat, leather breeches, ſtriped holland trowſers, a pair of Engliſh ſhoes that have been ſoaled, and ſundry white ſhirts and neckcloths; he has money with him. The property of John Randall.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervants, and delivers them to their maſters, or ſecures them in any jail, ſo that they may get them again, ſhall receive for each man FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE STEUART, RICHARD SPRIGG, JOHN RANDALL, *Weſt-River*; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, *Philadelphia.* 10S.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Orphans Court, on Monday, the 29th day of Auguſt inſtant, at the houſe of Samuel Smith, in the townſhip of Kingſeſs, in the county of Philadelphia, known by the ſign of the Blue Bell, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, a certain piece or parcel of meadow, ſituate, lying and being in the ſaid townſhip of Kingſeſs, containing about 62 acres and a half; bounded by Tinicum road, by Bow-creek, by other land of Zachariah Cox, deceaſed, and by Chriſtopher Elliott's meadow; late the eſtate of Zachariah Cox, deceaſed. The ſame will be divided into ſeven leſſer lots, and a road laid out for the accommodation of the ſame. A plan of which lots may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, at George Grey's ferry, upon Schuylkill, at the Widow Pearſon's, in Darby, and at the place of ſale. The ſale to begin at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Attendance will be given, at the time and place of ſale, by ELIZABETH COX, and DAVID GIBSON, Adminiſtrators. ¶

General Poſt-Office, New-York, July 15, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, for the further improving of correſpondence, a RIDER will ſet out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday, on the arrival of the Poſt from New-York, and return to that place on Thurſday morning following. *By command of the Dep. Poſt-Maſter General,*

R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

Baltimore-Town, July 30, 1774.

THE ſubſcribers will receive into their ſtores at this place, and take charge of ſhipping off (without any expence) all contributions made, in any kind of proviſions or grain, for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton; either by the people of this, or any other county in the province of Maryland, or the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, who may not have convenient opportunities to ſhip off ſuch contributions. A regular account ſhall be kept of all we may receive and ſhip, for the ſatisfaction of the contributors and the public.

SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

August 31, 1774. NUMB. 2384.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Your inserting the substance of a SPEECH, *delivered at a meeting of Mechanics, on the present alarming situation of affairs, may not be improper at this time, as it contains some necessary hints, and the real sentiments of nine tenths of that body of men in this great city and county at present.*

A zealous Friend to both Countries.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE unhappy differences, subsisting between England and America, are very alarming, and merit the most serious deliberations of every individual in both countries, to endeavour to promote a reconciliation, upon a solid and permanent foundation, and avert the consequences, which are pregnant with the greatest evils that ever befel this country, and may possibly at one stroke be the ruin of both.

If we submit to the power of Parliament "in all cases whatsoever," we become the most abject slaves, and a prey, to be shot down at the pleasure of every incendiary. It requires the wisest heads, and the firmest hearts, to conduct these disputes to a happy issue, and prevent the dire effects of an established enmity.

But if Parliament will persist in exercising such a power over us, the highest instance of our wisdom will be, to unite as one man in every public measure. If every man should be dissatisfied, because his favourite scheme is not adopted, we should be like "a rope of sand" indeed. Let us therefore offer our sentiments with discretion, and pursue the course of our arguments and objections with decency and moderation. Let every man be governed by the resolves of the city or county wherein he resides, every city and county by the resolves of the Provincial Committee, and finally, every province by the determination of the whole in a General Congress.

Such an union will most assuredly save America. For no country was ever so happily situated to preserve its liberties as this, when invaded by those in power at the head of the empire. Bounteous nature, aided by the arts and agriculture, pours forth her stores in great abundance, and yields us all the necessaries of life. It is true, without commerce we cannot draw riches, and luxuries or superfluities from other countries; but we abound in corn, cattle, &c. and may have a surplus for millions. England is differently circumstanced. They are a manufacturing and trading nation. If a merchant in Philadelphia had his stores filled with the richest commodities, and no man would purchase from him, he might as well dwell in the Deserts of Arabia. If we with-hold our trade from Britain, and the staff of life from the West-Indies and Portugal, England will lose her best and safest customers, besides a large revenue, arising from the duties of rum, sugar, tobacco, &c. and Portugal must turn her trade into another channel, to procure flour. The French have nearly rivalled Britain in her manufactures, and their trade to the Streights and Turkey; the Hollanders have rivalled her as the Carriers of Europe; the balance of trade to Russia is against her; and there is no country upon the face of the globe, where she can find a market to take off the merchandize now purchased by North-America, the West-Indies and Portugal. How then are they to vend their goods? How are their numerous manufacturers and others to be employed? They have no vacant lands to improve, nor can they contrive any other means of procuring support. The consequences to them must be dreadful. They must starve, or seek their bread in a foreign land. If their manufacturers, compelled by necessity, emigrate, a decrease of numbers (which are the strength and riches of a nation) must ruin the state. These are not mere speculations or chimeras, but real and substantial truths. In England, labour is cheap, and provisions dear, and the chief part of their manufacturers gain a bare support, when they have constant employ; if they are unemployed one half their time, ruin must ensue. If those in power will not restore our rights, and do us justice, for the sake of justice, they must do it, for the sake of our custom. On this ground we stand secure;—on this ground we shall conquer our greatest enemies, without lifting up a finger. This is not presumption, or an insult to the Parent State. Every man of sensibility will use his utmost efforts to preserve and secure his life, his liberty and property. Nor does acting thus prudently imply independency in us, or a denial of aids to the Crown. The Ministry have ever held out these two false lights of independency, and a denial of aids, to deceive the unthinking part of the nation, the first of which is as preposterous, as the latter is false. When Great-Britain, like Rome, is torne by intestine divisions, enervated by luxury, and no more able to support her rank amongst the Powers in Europe, then her Colonies, like those of Rome, must fall a prey to foreign power, or think of independence;—but whilst England maintains her present superiority, an independence of the Colonies is a mere elusion. In time of war we have no ships of force, except a few small guarda coastas; in time of peace none so large as a pereauga; and what small forts we have, are garrisoned by King's troops. Our inability and defenceless state, our policy in government, and natural connections with Britain, are an insurmountable and final bar to independence. As to the second, our zeal for the King, his Crown and dignity, and glory of the nation, to which we are bound by the strongest ties of natural affection, induced us to grant more supplies in the late war, than our circumstances could afford. The Parliament were then so sensible of it, as to reimburse us a part. I know it has been alledged, "we are not *bound* to grant supplies, and may prove refractory hereafter;" but this is vague in itself.—The intereſt of Britain is our intereſt, and our ruin would end in their destruction.

But that all groundless fears and jealousies may be obviated, suppose (and I speak with submission) this point should be discussed at the General Congress, and some certain quota in time of peace (to be augmented in time of war) be proposed, and transmitted with the petition and remonstrance? If such a proposal should be rejected, it would convince the nation we are willing to be bound to grant aids, if we are permitted to raise the money in a constitutional mode. Should such a plan be adopted, and afterwards confirmed by each legislation, and any colony become refractory, the other colonies would desert her, and, moreover, join the Mother Country to enforce obedience, and make such refractory colony grant her proportion. Such a plan would effectually secure aids from America, when called for in a legal way. If some such line is drawn, it will remove all our unnatural disputes, and secure a lasting happiness to both countries, which is the mutual wish of every sincere Englishman and American. But as all petitions and remonstrances have hitherto proved a waste of paper, and further propositions only may be such a procrastination of time, as to distress Boston, and involve all America in one common ruin (for if they submit, every colony must fall in rotation) let us then improve the present moment, and exercise the means (not of choice but necessity) that Providence hath endowed us with, at the same time we offer propositions of reconciliation.

My fellow-citizens! if you have any tenderness for the most amiable part of the creation, whose weak frame and feeble arm, without your aid, cannot break the galling yoke of oppression, or secure them from the rude insults of a licentious soldiery; if you have any love for the lisping prattlers that fondle round your knees, and are growing up to fill your places; I say, if you have any regard for female delicacy or a helpless offspring, call forth your manly souls to action, not to acts of violence and hostility, but to acts of prudent preservation, to unite as one man, with one heart and one mind, to evade every unconstitutional act of Parliament; desist from trade, as far as shall be wisely concerted at a General Congress, and starve those leeches of a corrupt Ministry, that prey upon your vitals, under the sanction of corrupt laws, and then exult in your distress; reflect on the virtuous heroism of your fathers, and seal the glory their integrity acquired; they purchased liberty at the loss of many a gallant man; they arrived at glory through a sea of blood; your's is a happier lot; let your heroism be, abstaining from luxuries and superfluities; you will acquire glory by a virtuous self denial; this will effectually secure liberty, that darling of a Briton's heart; this will secure that liberty, for which many of your Ancestors bled and died. Freedom is a downy pillow, on which you may rest secure; freedom will crown your industry with riches and honour; freedom is the basis and firm support of the British constitution. May you support it while you have breath, and transmit it inviolate to the latest posterity.

TO the FREEHOLDERS of the PROVINCE of *PENNSYLVANIA.*

GENTLEMEN,

A REPORT has been spread thro' the city of Philadelphia, that a very large quantity of British Merchandize is now on its way to that city, shipped by merchant adventurers in England, not heretofore concerned in this trade, with design to take advantage of a Non-importation Agreement, if such a thing should take place among us; and intimations have been received that this scheme has the countenance, if not the assistance, of the present wicked Ministry. How far this report may be depended upon, I shall not pretend to determine. But a scheme, tending so directly to counteract the good effects of a Non-importation Agreement, must awaken the most unfeeling to enquire, What plan can be adopted effectually to prevent its fatal tendency? I think it impossible that the freemen of this province can tamely see the trade of our merchants (who are ready and willing to sacrifice every advantage, which can arise from it to themselves and their families, provided this sacrifice will tend to preserve and establish the liberty of their country) thus artfully wrested out of their hands, and a fatal blow given to the best concerted opposition to the cruel and unjust measures of a dangerous faction, now in power at home. The eyes of many Philadelphians were, upon this report, turned towards the Committee, appointed by the city and county of Philadelphia on the 18th of June last, and (it is said) they have had a meeting, to consult what ought to be done on this alarming occasion. If any plan has been laid by them, for the purpose I am speaking of, it has not yet transpired. No doubt the intention of their meeting was perfectly good; but as some of the members of that Committee, and very many of their fellow-citizens (recollecting that the Committee were appointed for special purposes, mentioned in the resolves of the 18th of June, and have no general directions or authority for any purpose, other than was at that time pointed out) are of opinion, that the Committee ought not to consider themselves as your Representatives, or act in the capacity of a Committee. I therefore beg leave to recommend to your consideration, the urgent necessity of appointing a new Committee to watch over the public welfare, and to advise what ought to be done upon every emergency which may happen, before the Congress shall have fully resolved what effectual steps ought to be taken by the people of this continent in general. Is it not highly probable that we can now, after the opinion of the members of the Committee already mentioned are generally known, fix upon such a Committee, as the people can fully confide in and depend upon, to advise and direct what shall be done on any emergency; and especially, in case the ship or ships should arrive with the goods on board, circumstanced as hath been reported.

AN ARTISAN.

Just arrived from NEWRY, in the Ship Betsey, SAMUEL KYLE, Master,

A NUMBER of stout healthy SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, men, women, and boys, whose times are to be disposed of by said master on board the ship, opposite Market-street, or JOSEPH CARSON, in Second-street. *August* 23, 1774.

To be sold from on board the above ship, a parcel of exceeding good Irish BEEF, in tierces, and Scotch HERRINGS, in barrels. §

Baltimore-Town, August 19, 1774.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a BOND from us, the subscribers, to MILES LOVE, for Six Hundred Pounds, currency, dated June 22, 1774, conditioned for the payment of Two Hundred Pounds on the first day of October next; and One Hundred Pounds on the first day of October, 1775; as the said bond was given for payment of a tract of land bought of him, the title of which is defective; therefore the said bond will not be paid by ‡ ANDREW LINEBURGER, WILLIAM LEAVELY.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1774.

THE subscriber is now wanting a number of NEGROES, men, women, boys or girls, farmers, house Negroes, or tradesmen, that are real slaves, and good titles; all persons that have such to dispose of, please to apply to me, at the London Coffee-house, on market days, from eleven o' clock to one, at other times at my house, the north end of Second-street, opposite to the Bath. Should I be gone in the country, please to leave descriptions of the Negroes, and where to be found, with Mr. JOHN YOUNG, junior, sadler, in Market-street.

To be RENTED, for the TERM of five YEARS, a good Merchant Mill, within a little distance of Baltimore, in Maryland, which is always employed, on a never-failing stream, situated in a fine wheat country, 3 pair of stones, and every thing in the compleatest order, equal to any I have seen in this province. The advantages from hogs, owing to the valuable range about the mill, will amount to near 200l. per ann. There is also to be sold, on the premises, on the 3d Thursday in October, a very profitable Ordinary, at King-William Court-house, in Virginia, with 600 acres of valuable land adjoining it. The Ordinary, and the several good tenements, have rented for 170l. per annum, and are now well worth 200l. The purchaser shall have possession on the first day of November, on paying one fifth of the purchase-money, bond and security given for the payment of one fifth yearly, until the whole is paid. Dimensions of the houses, first 72 by 20, with a piazza the whole length of the house; second 40 by 18; third 32 by 16, with two large stables, and all other convenient out-houses; also a long-accustomed store. The whole within two miles of navigation. For further particulars, please to apply to BENJAMIN BANNERMAN. ¶

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September next, at the house of James Gallagher, on Juniata river, in Fermanagh township, Cumberland county, the five following described tracts of land, situated in Pfauts's Valley, in Greenwood township, in said county, one of them called The Two Springs, containing 70 acres and 39 perches, and allowance; the second tract called The Old Town, on Cockalamus Creek, containing 119 acres, 4 perches, and allowance; the third tract containing 150 acres, 5 perches, and allowance, adjoining lands of Thomas Dyer, and others; the fourth tract containing 329 acres, 1 perch, and allowance, adjoining lands of Philip Hoover, Valentine Kemble, and others; the fifth tract containing 162 acres, 4 perches, and allowance, adjoining lands of Pfauts and Philip Hoover; some of said lands are well improved, and excellent wheat land, well accommodated with water, and a great quantity of meadow. There is a good road from said lands to the river, by which wheat may be carried from thence to Middletown, for 4d. per bushel. Said several tracts of land, late the property of John Pfauts. At same time will be sold, a plantation or tract of land, situated on the south side of Juniata, in Milford township, adjoining lands of John M'Clelland, senior, and Thomas Elliott; late the property of John M'Clelland, junior. All said tracts seized and taken in execution by

Carlisle, August 10, 1774. E. BLAIN, Sheriff.

Maryland and *New-Castle* RAGGED MONEY EXCHANGED, at a very moderate Allowance, by THOMAS HARRIS, at his Store, in Water-street, a few Doors below the Drawbridge. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, for the County and Borough of CHESTER,

WHEREAS I have been elected one of your Representatives for some years past, I desire that you will please to choose another in my Place, at the ensuing Election, and, in so doing, you will oblige, your assured Friend,

Eighth-Month 26, 1774. JOHN MINSHALL.

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE *SEA NYMPH*, JOSEPH BLEWER, MASTER, A NEW VESSEL, conveniently provided with genteel Accommodations for Passengers; will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his House, in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joseph Sims's Wharff, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his Store on said Wharff, who has for Sale, Carolina Soal Leather; new Rice; and Pink-Root.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Woodbridge, East New-Jersey, an Irish servant, named *John Morgan*, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and about 20 or 21 years of age; had on, when he went away, an old brown coloured fustian coat, mended at the elbows, old bearskin jacket, ozenbrigs shirt, tow trowsers, yarn stockings, and thick shoes; he is frequently carrying sticks and poles on his nose and forehead. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JEREMIAH MANNING.

N. B. If brought to Philadelphia, the reward will be paid by JOHN LEGG, at William Baker's, in Chestnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets. August 10, 1774. §

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *see the fourth Page.*

An ACT *for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* QUEBEC, *in* NORTH-AMERICA.

WHEREAS his Majesty, by his Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the Seventh Day of October, in the Third Year of his Reign, thought fit to declare the Provisions which had been made in respect to certain Countries, Territories and Islands in America, ceded to his Majesty by the definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the Tenth Day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three: And whereas, by the Arrangements made by the said Royal Proclamation, a very large Extent of Country, within which there were several Colonies and Settlements of the Subjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the Faith of the said Treaty, was left, without any Provision being made for the Administration of Civil Government therein; and certain Parts of the Territory of Canada, where sedentary Fisheries had been established and carried on by the Subjects of France, Inhabitants of the said Province of Canada, under Grants and Concessions from the Government thereof, were annexed to the Government of Newfoundland, and thereby subjected to Regulations, inconsistent with the Nature of such Fisheries: May it therefore please your most Excellent Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all the Territories, Islands and Countries in North-America, belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, bounded on the South by a Line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the River Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Sea, to a Point in Forty-five Degrees of Northern Latitude, on the Eastern Bank of the River Connecticut, keeping the same Latitude directly West, through the Lake Champlain, until, in the same Latitude, it meets the River Saint Lawrence; from thence up the Eastern Bank of the said River to the Lake Ontario; thence through the Lake Ontario, and the River commonly called Niagara; and thence along by the Eastern and South-eastern Bank of Lake Erie, following the said Bank, until the same shall be intersected by the Northern Boundary, granted by the Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania, in case the same shall be so intersected; and from thence along the said Northern and Western Boundaries of the said Province, until the said Western Boundary strike the Ohio: But in case the said Bank of the said Lake shall not be found to be so intersected, then following the said Bank, until it shall arrive at that Point of the said Bank, which shall be nearest to the North-western Angle of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and thence, by a right Line, to the said North-western Angle of the said Province; and thence along the Western Boundary of the said Province, until it strike the River Ohio; and along the Bank of the said River, Westward, to the Banks of the Mississippi, and Northward to the Southern Boundary of the Territory granted to the Merchants Adventurers of England, trading to Hudson's-Bay; and also all such Territories, Islands and Countries, which have, since the Tenth of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three, been made Part of the Government of Newfoundland, be, and they are hereby, during his Majesty's Pleasure, annexed to, and made Part and Parcel of, the Province of Quebec, as created and established by the said Royal Proclamation of the Seventh of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained, relative to the Boundary of the Province of Quebec, shall in any wise affect the Boundaries of any other Colony.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void, or to vary or alter any Right, Title, or Possession, derived under any Grant, Conveyance, or otherwise howsoever, of or to any Lands within the said Province, or the Provinces thereto adjoining; but that the same shall remain and be in Force, and have Effect, as if this Act had never been made.

And whereas the Provisions, made by the said Proclamation, in respect to the Civil Government of the said Province of Quebec, and the Powers and Authorities given to the Governor and other Civil Officers of the said Province, by the Grants and Commissions issued in consequence thereof, have been found, upon Experience, to be inapplicable to the State and Circumstances of the said Province, the Inhabitants whereof amounted, at the Conquest, to above Sixty-five thousand Persons, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and enjoying an established Form of Constitution and System of Laws, by which their Persons and Property had been protected, governed and ordered, for a long Series of Years, from the first Establishment of the said Province of Canada; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Proclamation, so far as the same relates to the said Province of Quebec, and the Commission under the Authority whereof the Government of the said Province is at present administered, and all and every the Ordinance and Ordinances made by the Governor in Council of Quebec for the Time being, relative to the Civil Government and Administration of Justice in the said Province, and all Commissions to Judges and other Officers thereof, be, and the same are hereby revoked, annulled, and made void, from and after the First Day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five.

And, for the more perfect Security and Ease of the Minds of the inhabitants of the said Province, it is hereby declared, That his Majesty's Subjects, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, of and in the said Province of Quebec, may have, hold and enjoy, the free Exercise of the Religion of the Church of Rome, subject to the King's Supremacy, declared and established by an Act, made in the First Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, over all the Dominions and Countries which then did, or thereafter should, belong to the Imperial Crown of this Realm; and that the Clergy of the said Church may hold, receive and enjoy, their accustomed Dues and Rights, with respect to such Persons only as shall profess the said Religion.

Provided nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to make such Provision, out of the rest of the said accustomed Dues and Rights, for the Encouragement of the Protestant Religion, and for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province, as he or they shall, from Time to Time, think necessary and expedient.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no Person, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and residing in the said Province, shall be obliged to take the Oath required by the said Statute, passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the Place thereof; but that every such Person, who, by the said Statute, is required to take the Oath therein mentioned, shall be obliged, and is hereby required, to take and subscribe the following Oath before the Governor, or such other Person in such Court of Record as his Majesty shall appoint, who are hereby authorised to administer the same, *viz.*

I A. B. *do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George, and him will defend, to the utmost of my Power, against all traiterous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his Person, Crown and Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and traiterous Conspiracies and Attempts, which I shall know to be against him or any of them; and all this I do swear without any Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret Reservation, and renouncing all Pardons and Dispensations from any Power or Person whomsoever to the contrary.*—— So help me GOD.

And every such Person, who shall neglect or refuse to take the said Oath before mentioned, shall incur and be liable to the same Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities and Incapacities, as he would have incurred and been liable to for neglecting or refusing to take the Oath required by the said Statute, passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all his Majesty's Canadian Subjects within the Province of Quebec, the religious Orders and Communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their Property and Possessions, together with all Customs and Usages relative thereto, and all other their Civil Rights, in as large, ample and beneficial Manner, as if the said Proclamation, Commissions, Ordinances, and other Acts and Instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their Allegiance to his Majesty, and Subjection to the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain; and that in all Matters of Controversy, relative to Property and Civil Rights, Resort shall be had to the Laws of Canada, as the Rule for the Decision of the same; and all Causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the Courts of Justice, to be appointed within and for the said Province, by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall, with respect to such Property and Rights, be determined agreeably to the said Laws and Customs of Canada, until they shall be varied or altered by any Ordinances that shall, from Time to Time, be passed in the said Province by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of the same, to be appointed in Manner herein after mentioned.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any Lands that have been granted by his Majesty, or shall hereafter be granted by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to be holden in free and common Soccage.

Provided also, That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Person, that is Owner of any Lands, Goods or Credits, in the said Province, and that has a Right to alienate the said Lands, Goods or Credits, in his or her Life-time, by Deed of Sale, Gift, or otherwise, to devise or bequeath the same at his or her Death, by his or her last Will and Testament, any Law, Usage or Custom, heretofore or now prevailing in the Province, to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding; such Will being executed either according to the Laws of Canada, or according to the Forms prescribed by the Laws of England.

And whereas the Certainty and Lenity of the Criminal Law of England, and the Benefits and Advantages resulting from the Use of it, have been sensibly felt by the Inhabitants, from an Experience of more than nine Years, during which it has been uniformly administered; Be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the same shall continue to be administered, and shall be observed as Law in the Province of Quebec, as well in the Description and Quality of the Offence, as in the Method of Prosecution and Trial, and the Punishments and Forfeitures thereby inflicted, to the Exclusion of every other Rule of Criminal Law, or mode of proceeding thereon, which did or might prevail in the said Province before the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-four, any Thing in this Act to the contrary thereof in any Respect notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such Alterations and Amendments, as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of the said Province, hereafter to be appointed, shall, from Time to Time, cause to be made therein, in Manner herein after directed.

And whereas it may be necessary to ordain many Regulations for the future Welfare and good Government of the Province of Quebec, the Occasions of which cannot now be foreseen, nor, without much Delay and Inconvenience, be provided for, without intrusting that Authority, for a certain Time, and under proper Restrictions, to Persons resident there: And whereas it is at present inexpedient to call an Assembly; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under his or their Signet or Sign Manual, and with the Advice of the Privy Council, to constitute and appoint a Council for the Affairs of the Province of Quebec, to consist of such Persons resident there, not exceeding Twenty-three, nor less than Seventeen, as his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint; and, upon the Death, Removal or Absence of any of the Members of the said Council, in like Manner to constitute and appoint such and so many other Person or Persons, as shall be necessary to supply the Vacancy or Vacancies; which Council, so appointed and nominated, or the major Part thereof, shall have Power and Authority to make Ordinances for the Peace, Welfare, and good Government of the said Province, with the Consent of his Majesty's Governor, or, in his Absence, of the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to authorise or impower the said Legislative Council, to lay any Taxes or Duties within the said Province, such Rates and Taxes only excepted, as the Inhabitants of any Town or District within the said Province may be authorised by the said Council to assess, levy and apply, within the said Town or District, for the Purpose of making Roads, erecting and repairing public Buildings, or for any other Purpose respecting the local Convenience and Oeconomy of such Town or District.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Ordinance, so to be made, shall, within Six Months, be transmitted by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, and laid before his Majesty for his Royal Approbation; and if his Majesty shall think fit to disallow thereof, the same shall cease and be void from the Time that his Majesty's Order in Council thereupon shall be promulgated at Quebec.

Provided also, That no Ordinance touching Religion, or by which any Punishment may be inflicted, greater than Fine or Imprisonment for Three Months, shall be of any Force or Effect, until the same shall have received his Majesty's Approbation.

Provided also, That no Ordinance shall be passed at any Meeting of the Council, where less than a Majority of the whole Council is present, or at any Time except between the First Day of January and the First Day of May, unless upon some urgent Decision, in which Case every Member thereof resident at Quebec, or within Fifty Miles thereof, shall be personally summoned by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, to attend the same.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or hinder his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, by his or their Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, from erecting, constituting, and appointing, such Courts of Criminal, Civil, and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, within and for the said Province of Quebec, and appointing, from Time to Time, the Judges and Officers thereof, as his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall think necessary and proper for the Circumstances of the said Province.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or make void, within the said Province of Quebec, any Act or Acts of the Parliament of Great-Britain heretofore made, for prohibiting, restraining or regulating, the Trade or Commerce of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; but that all and every the said Acts, and also all Acts of Parliament heretofore made, concerning or respecting the said Colonies and Plantations, shall be, and are hereby declared to be in Force, within the said Province of Quebec, and every Part thereof.

LONDON, *June 7.*

The following is a SKETCH of a popular Nobleman's SPEECH on AMERICAN AFFAIRS:

MY LORDS,

WANT of health has hitherto prevented me from giving my sentiments on the several bills, which have come under your consideration with respect to America; I hope I may therefore be indulged in the opportunity of travelling out of the line of the present matter of the day. I shall endeavour to speak with tenderness and caution; I know your Lordships can't bear much; I will be, if possible, void of offence.—Was I in Boston, I would say they were wrong to destroy the property of the India Company: I say here, you have been the original aggressors; a law is past which may seal my lips, but were I to speak what I think, and what I know to be constitutional, I would tell you—you have in weakness written a dead letter—you have set up an image which you dare not own, and which the people of America laugh at: I would tell you, you have no right to touch the pocket, much less the life, of a fellow subject in America; he submits himself to the necessity of your laws relative to trade, and the regulation of a national commerce, because he sees the necessity; he agrees to buy the wool, employ the weaver, and to be measured by the taylor you recommend; but when he has put on his cloaths, he says they are his own; he says, you shall not have his coat, because he is no longer sure of his waistcoat and breeches.

"My Lords, you have lived upon the support and industry of America these forty years; you have the great materials of commerce, not only cheaper from America than you used to have them from other countries, but you pay for those materials with wrought goods, which over-balances the account, and draws from them every shilling they have. This is the great, the solid, the supporting, the salutary contribution, which America pays, and which saves this venerable fabric from falling into dust. They will either laugh at, or resent your present measures with equal success: If they have coolness, they will make you sensible of what you lose; if they have recourse to arms, you must be the first, perhaps the only sufferers; you must be undone; they may work out their salvation. I am an old man in public business, my advice arises from experience; it may be worth something; recal your scanty forces from the wretched employment of murder; they are neither able or willing to execute your commands; be friends with America for your own interest and your own safety; you will want her affection when her sword is turned against you; a few ragged Highlanders obliged you to call upon a royal General, and a body of disciplined troops, to save this country; half a million of brave and desperate men, nursed to arms, must eventually prevail. I have one word for that Rev. Bench. I want to know how they reconcile it to the true principles of christianity, to spill the blood of America like water."

A writer on the subject of the Quebec bill says, "As the spirit of liberty, in some of our colonies, has given so much trouble to Government, it was resolved to cherish the spirit of slavery in others: The French laws and popery being most conducive to this end, the one enslaving the body, the other the mind, they were both adopted by our State Movers behind the curtain, as most suitable to the principles they are desirous of engendering. This is the true source of the Quebec bill! The policy which gave rise to it is, however, as short sighted as it is pitiful; for the religion established by this bill as a favour, enjoins it, as a settled principle in the minds of its votaries, to throw off subjection to an Heretical State the instant a favourable opportunity offers."

June 16. A letter from Berlin, dated June 9, says, "His Prussian Majesty has given orders that the city of Marienburgh in New Prussia shall be fortified in the strongest manner, and garrisoned constantly with 8000 men; in the same manner are all the cities and towns in the new acquisitions to be garrisoned and fortified, and the regiments are now augmenting for that purpose.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 6.

"The Prince de Soubise, and the Duke de Vrilliere, have desired leave to resign their employments, but the King refused them; being determined not to permit any of his Ministers to resign, till their conduct has been minutely enquired into. It is said that his Majesty, having some reason to disapprove of the Duke de la Vrilliere's behaviour, intimated to him his displeasure on that account, which occasioned his resignation. The Comptroller General is, it is said, under some apprehensions; not on account of his schemes for the public good, but because of their violence in point of execution, which the King objects to.

"It is assured that the King, among other plans of œconomy, is resolved for the future to have but two Ambassadors, one for the Court of Vienna, and another for that of London, and to send to all other foreign Powers only Ministers of the second rank. His Majesty has declared his determination to preserve the peace with all the Powers of Europe, at all events, consistent with the dignity of his crown; in order by peace to make conside-

able ſavings, and by that means relieve his people by diſcharging the debts of the ſtate. By calculations of plans already projected, it is found that a ſaving of 100,000,000 livres will be made in the two firſt years.

The preſent Gallican Monarch has done more for the eaſe and benefit of his ſubjects in ten days ſince his acceſſion, than any of his predeceſſors, in the courſe of two centuries, have done during the whole of their reſpective reigns. The duties already remitted, and which fell chiefly on the middling and lower orders of the people, amounting, at the loweſt computation to 25,000,000 of livres, or a ſum little ſhort of 1,200,000 l. ſterling.

June 25. 'Tis ſaid that a Great Perſonage has taken an additional diſguſt at another Great Perſonage's dividing with the minority on Friday laſt.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 15.

"According to the letters from Warſaw, the great and important affairs relative to the regulation of the limits of Poland with the three allied Powers, is going to be ſettled in earneſt; the Commiſſaries appointed by the Republic having received their final inſtructions. We learn from good hands that Count de Branicky, Miniſter from the Court of Warſaw at Peterſburgh, having complained heavily to the Empreſs of Ruſſia of the proceedings of the King of Pruſſia in extending his acquiſitions in Poland beyond the ſtipulated limits; her Imperial Majeſty has written a letter to the King of Pruſſia, to deſire him to deſiſt from ſuch proceedings, in order to put an end to the complaints upon this ſubject. His Pruſſian Majeſty returned for anſwer, that the complaints of the Court of Warſaw were ill grounded; that he had done nothing more than was conſiſtent with juſtice and his own inconteſtible right, and that he wiſhed for nothing more than to avoid all complaints, by ſettling the limits upon a juſt and ſolid footing.

June 28. All the regiments of horſe, foot, and dragoons, being now arrived at their reſpective ſummer quarters, orders are ſent to the commanding officers to compleat their reſpective corps.

A letter from Venice, dated June 3, ſays, "By a veſſel juſt arrived here from Paros, we learn, that the Ruſſian grand fleet is divided into ſquadrons, and employed on different expeditions. The ſhips which are gone on that againſt the Iſle of Negropont, are commanded by Vice Admiral Greig. His ſquadron conſiſts of ten ſhips of 50 guns and upwards, and ſix frigates, beſides gallies and ſmaller veſſels; there is a great number of Soldiers on board, and ſo well ſupplied, that Negropont will certainly be ſubdued, eſpecially as the Greeks there have lately roſe againſt the Turkiſh government. Chevalier Alexiowna commands an expedition againſt the coaſt of Syria, and Admiral Spiritoff himſelf commands another againſt the Iſle of Candia."

June 30. The freedom of the city of London will in a few days, it is ſaid, be preſented in a gold box to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter; as a teſtimony of the affection and approbation with which his late conduct has inſpired the citizens.

July 2. In an Addreſs to the Freeholders of Great-Britain, the Author ſays:—"The time is faſt approaching, which will determine, whether we ſhall be freemen or ſlaves; whether we ſhall tamely bow and court the galling yoke of oppreſſion and tyranny, or whether we ſhall virtuouſly aſſert our conſtitutional rights, and defend our liberty and property with diſcreet and manly fortitude, and inflexible perſeverence?—You have now had ſeven years probation, a time ſufficient to mark the degrees, and aſcertain the *quantum* of each Member's merit and demerit. To diſtinguiſh between thoſe who, with true patriotic virtue, have nobly ſupported, or ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to ſupport the liberty of our country, upon the firm baſis of our ſingularly excellent conſtitution, and thoſe who have ſhamefully enliſted themſelves under the ignominous banner of bribery and corruption, and have been ſo baſe as to accept of the price of chains and ſlavery. May an everlaſting ſtigma be placed on the front of each *betrayer* of his country, to warn and deter every Elector from giving countenance or ſupport to a wretch, who would betray its deareſt intereſt to gratify his ſordid avarice!"

July 5. A letter from Leghorn, dated June 15, ſays, "They write from Palermo, that another inſurrection happened there lately, in which 120 of the garriſon were killed, and the reſt obliged to retire into the caſtle."

July 6. Yeſterday morning died, at Holland-houſe, the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Lord Holland, Baron of Foxley, in Wilts, Clerk of the Pells in Ireland for life, and alſo for the lives of his two ſons. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Stephen Fox, Eſq; now Lord Holland, which vacates his ſeat in Parliament for the city of Saliſbury.—Alſo, at his ſeat at Little-Ealing, Zachariah Pearce, D. D. Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter.

July 7. *Several religious houſes in different places of Spain have been lately ſhut up by an order from the King.*

A letter from Stockholm, dated June 17, *ſays,* "*In a critical time of politics as the preſent actually is, every thing that paſſes in the Court attracts the attention of the politicians. Our King was reſolved a month ago to viſit the Court of Peterſburgh, under pretenſion to take a tour to his dominions of Finland; he has notified it to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, as alſo to our Senates, in the beginning of this month; but the circumſtances ſeem to have undergone a ſudden change, and the King has altered his reſolution. He has notified to the Ruſſian Reſident, Monſieur Stachief, that he is obliged to poſtpone his intended journey till the ſpring of next year; the Ruſſian Reſident immediately diſpatched a Courier to his Court, to acquaint the Empreſs with the change of reſolution of his Swediſh Majeſty. All our land and ſea forces were very lately in a perpetual motion of exerciſing, and recruits are raiſing with the utmoſt expedition through the whole Swediſh dominions.*"

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 18.

By an expreſs from the frontiers we learn, that Colonel M'Donald had juſt arrived from Wahatomakie, a Shawaneſe town on the Muſkingham, which he has deſtroyed, with all the plantations round it, taken three ſcalps, killed ſeveral of the Indians, and made one priſoner, with the loſs of only two of his People, and ſix wounded; and that an expedition is planned againſt ſome of their other towns, which, if ſucceſsful, will probably put an end to the war.—Several parties of Indians are daily ſeen on this ſide of the Allegheny Mountains, but they have done but little Miſchief of late, except ſcalping one family on the head of Cedar-creek.

BOSTON, Auguſt 15.

We hear that his Excellency Governor Gage deſired the attendance of the Selectmen of this town at the Province-Houſe on Saturday laſt, when he informed them of that clauſe in the late act of Parliament, forbidding town-meetings without ſpecial leave of the Governor, and gave the ſame to them to read; which being done, his Excellency told them he was ready on application to give liberty for a town's meeting, if he ſhould judge it expedient; and being told that the province law had been the rule of their [illegible] in thoſe matters, he ſaid he was determined to carry the acts of Parliament into execution, and they muſt be anſwerable for any bad conſequences.

Auguſt 22. We hear that at a meeting of the Cadet Company laſt week, a letter was laid before them from Mr. Flucker to Col. Hancock, acquainting him that the Governor had no further occaſion for him as Commander of that Corps. Upon which the Company voted a Committee to wait on his Excellency with a meſſage, informing him, that in conſequence of his extraordinary diſmiſſion of their firſt Officer, they had judged proper to return the Standard, which as Commander in Chief he had preſented the Company on his taking the Chair, and to acquaint him they no longer conſidered themſelves as the *Governor's Independent Company of Cadets.*

We hear his Excellency, when he received the Standard and Addreſs, returned the Committee for Anſwer, That had he known their Intention, he ſhould have ſaved them the Trouble.

We hear that his Excellency the Governor intends ſoon to iſſue his Majeſty's Writs, for convening a General Aſſembly at Salem in October next.

Laſt week the committee of correſpondence for this town received a polite, ſpirited and friendly letter from the committee of fifty one at New-York, covering the reſolves of that city, wherein the committee diſclaim their ever giving the leaſt reaſon to inſinuate their reſolution to break off a correſpondence with the committee of Boſton; and requeſt the copies of the letters, dates and references of publications, &c. in the papers, intending to create a jealouſy ſo detrimental to the common cauſe. A committee is appointed to anſwer our brethren's deſires, and it is hoped ſo much light will be obtained, as will ſerve to detect the hidden endeavours of ſome very induſtrious perſons to impeach American virtue, and annihilate that *confidence* which is ſo neceſſary to the common ſalvation.

NEWPORT, *Auguſt* 22.

Laſt Thurſday was married, at Bedford, in Dartmouth, Mr. CLEMENT BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, Merchant, to the amiable Miſs BECCA CORNELL, Daughter of GIDEON CORNELL, Eſq; late of this town, deceaſed.

Arrived at Dartmouth, on Friday laſt, Capt. Edy Coffin, from whaling; who, the 6th inſt. met with a very heavy gale of wind at ſea, and on the 8th, long. 61, lat. 40, ſpoke the ſhip Charming Sally, William Hodge, maſter, belonging to Philadelphia, bound from Scotland to New-York, or Philadelphia, who had, in the ſame gale, loſt all his maſts, bowſprit, head, and every thing off his deck, ſplit one of his pumps, and received other damage: He brought out 80 paſſengers, 6 of whom were unfortunately killed, and 15 wounded. Capt. Coffin ſupplied him with a boat, and ſome other neceſſaries.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 29.

Robert Yates, Peter Sylveſter, and Henry Van Schaack, Eſquires, are appointed Delegates for the City and County of Albany, to attend the Grand American Congreſs at Philadelphia the firſt of September next.

John Harring and Henry Wiſner, Eſquires, are appointed Delegates alſo for the like Purpoſe, for the County of Orange.

We hear from Great Barrington, in the Government of Maſſachuſetts Bay, that laſt Week the newly appointed Judges met there, in order to hold a Court according to the new form of Government, fabricated by the Parliament, a great number of People aſſembled, ſuppoſed to be 1500—would by no means permit the Court to proceed, and at laſt they were obliged to retire, without doing any buſineſs.

By Capt. Jefferies we learn, That the Kent Man of War, of 70 guns, in ſaluting an Admiral in the Downs, blew up, by which Accident 70 Men loſt their Lives, 40 more were carried to the Hoſpital, and the Ship was ſo much damaged, that it was with Difficulty Captain Fielding got her into Port.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 31.

Laſt Week Col. Nathaniel Fulſon, and Major John Sullivan, Delegates from New-Hampſhire, arrived here.

On Monday Evening the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Payne, Eſquires, Delegates from Boſton, arrived in this City.

The Gentlemen Delegates from Connecticut are expected in Town this Evening.

As are thoſe from Virginia and Maryland on Friday.

Laſt Friday died, in her 20th year, Mrs. PASCO, daughter of Mr. SAMUEL HOWELL, of this city, merchant, and wife to GEORGE PASCO, Eſq; of Jamaica. An amiable vivacity and ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, accompanied with an engaging affability, qualities which ought ever to be the ornament of her ſex, ſhone conſpicuous in this lady's life, and renders her death much lamented by her kindred and friends.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Ranger, W. Wood, from St. Kitts and Anguilla. Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica. Brig Three Brothers, T. Davis, Antigua. Brig Ranger, C. Biddle, Hiſpaniola. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, and Brig James, J. Smith, Cadiz. Ship Morris, T. Bell, Madeira. Brig Harriot, J. Clubb, Alicant. Sloop Betſey, W. Undrill, Virginia. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Havens, Sloop Polly, G. Walton, and Schooner Betſey, J. Richards, N. Carolina. Ship Betſey, S. Kyle, N. Caſtle on Delaware. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Schooner Lively, J. Welſh, Halifax.

OUTWARDS. Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, for St. Kitts. Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, Cadiz. Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, and Brig Ranger, C. Biddle, Hiſpaniola. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, St. Euſtatia. Snow Goodwill, H. Richardſon, Liverpool. Sloop Betſey, P. Lacey, Virginia. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, and Ship Butcombe, W. Philips, Jamaica. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Nevis. Brig Harriott, J. Clubb, London. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, N. York. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkſon, Dominica. Sloop Two Pollys, E. Carpenter, R. Iſland.

CLEARED. Snow Nancy, P. Robinſon, and Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, N. York. Schooner Polly, W. Wyar, and Schooner Kitty, J. Robinſon, Dominica. Schooner Fame, J. Hilton, Schooner Betſey, F. Savadge. and Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, Virginia. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Liſbon. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Brig Kitty, G. Lochtie, and Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Sloop Hope, R. Winter, N. Carolina. Sloop Peggy, A. Moore, Salem, N. E. Schooner Tryall, J. Bradford, and Snow Polly H. Zurhurſt, St. Euſtatia. Brig Jenny, J. Lockton, London. Schooner Kitty, J. Robinſon, Dominica. Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Kitts. Schooner North-Iſland, J. Hannah, S. Carolina. Brig Boſton Packet, F. Morth, Liverpool.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1774.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian Queen, this Evening, at 7 o' Clock.

THOMAS LEIPER, Secretary.

THE potent Enemies of AMERICA laid open: Being ſome Account of the baneful Effects attending the Uſe of DISTILLED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and the SLAVERY of the NEGROES. To be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, JOHN DUNLAP, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your paſt generous, ſpirited and exemplary Favours, for which I return you my moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks, I again intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which End I humbly ſolicit and requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election; which ſhall ever be had in grateful Remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend, and humble Servant,

Auguſt 29, 1774. WILLIAM DEWEES.

SHIP TIMBER,

ABOUT 170 trees, knees and other crooked pieces, of different ſizes and lengths, properly marked, and cut by the direction of a perſon acquainted with ſhip-building. The timber is cut in the rough, and lies ready for hauling, within leſs than half a mile of the river Delaware, from whence it may be rafted with eaſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole together, as it lies on the ſpot, may have it on very reaſonable terms, by applying to Mr. COXE, at Trenton, and may view the timber, at his Bellmont Farm, lying about 12 miles above Trenton Ferry, and oppoſite to Mr. John Beaumont's, in Bucks county, where his tenant, George Ekenſwallow, will attend to ſhew the timber upon being applied to.

He has alſo a young healthy Negroe GIRL to diſpoſe of, about 16 or 17 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox, and capable of much drudgery ſervice in town or country. Enquire as above, or of the PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY
STOCKER and WHARTON,

At their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a little above Pine-ſtreet,

THREE-penny, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. NAILS; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 11 by 8, 11 by 9, and 13 by 11 WINDOW GLASS, in boxes; pipes, in kegs and boxes; Briſtol beer; Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India rum; ſugar, coffee, alſpice, Liſbon wine, ſpermaceti candles, frying pans, ſcythes, forge hammers and anvils, Boſton mackarel, Barcelona handkerchiefs, and a choice parcel of ſeaſoned ſhip plank, from 2 to 3 inches thick.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, of the beſt quality, in hogſheads, tierces and barrels; Weſt-India rum; Barbados ſpirit, old and fit for immediate uſe; genuine red port wine, in ¼ caſks and bottles; old Madeira wine, in pipes, hogſheads and ¼ caſks; a few dozens of right good claret; a parcel of rhubarb; a new London made cable (about 9½ inches) and ſome caſks of eſſence vinegar, TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

To be LETT, and entered upon the 1ſt of October,

A HOUSE, at the upper End of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, lately occupied as a Tavern, with a commodious Lot and Wharff; it is a very convenient Situation for a Lumber Yard of any Kind. Apply to JOHN LARDNER, in Second-ſtreet.

JAMES GALLAGHER, of this City, Shop-keeper, having made an Aſſignment of his Goods and Effects, for the Benefit of his Creditors; thoſe Perſons who are indebted to him, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and his Creditors are requeſted to render their Accounts, duly atteſted, before the 16th Day of September next, when a Dividend is intended to be made. GEORGE MIFFLIN, and JOHN FIELD, acting Aſſignees. *Auguſt* 30, 1774. ‖ 4 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

A SMART active lively NEGROE BOY, about 14 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox, is well acquainted with houſe work, and a tolerable good waiter. Any Gentleman wanting ſuch a one, may have a character of him from the preſent owner. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSE and WHARFF, adjoining Pool's-bridge, at the upper End of Front-ſtreet, where Mr. John Britton now dwells. The Wharff has long been a well-accuſtomed Lumber Yard. For Terms, enquire of FRANCES CLIFTON, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant GIRL, who has two Years and four Months to ſerve, was bred in the North of Ireland, can ſpin and do Houſe-work, is ſober and honeſt, and ſold for no Fault, but Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

WAS FOUND, on the 29th day of Fifth-Month paſt, on the road between Oxford and the Falls Meeting-houſe, in Bucks county, a FIVE POUND BILL, New-York currency. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, proving their property, and paying charges, may have it again. BENJAMIN WATSON. ¶

WHEREAS JOHN M'CULLOUGH *obtained a NOTE of me, the ſubſcriber, bearing date on or about the 23d day of May laſt, for the ſum of* Fifteen Pounds, *payable on demand. Theſe are to warn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof, unleſs compelled thereunto by due courſe of law.* JOHN WELSH. ¶

Cæcil County, Maryland, Auguſt 24, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Elk Ferry, in the county aforeſaid, a Negroe man, named Penn, *about* 5 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high, he is country born, well ſet, very talkative, and may probably make a great ſhew of religion; he is a very black ſmall eyed fellow; had on, when he went away, a ſnuff coloured jacket, without ſleeves, an oznenbrigs ſhirt, and tarry canvas trowſers; and for ſome years paſt has rowed in the Ferry-boat at Elk Ferry.*

Said Negroe run away ſome years ago, and paſſed himſelf for a freeman, by the name of James Pemberton, *and got a forged paſs, ſigned Thomas Franklin, of Baltimore, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith, a Tanner, near Correyll's Ferry, and afterwards indented himſelf to another Meredith, a Currier, in Philadelphia; and as he has been to New-York with ſaid Meredith, he may now probably be making that way.*

Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS SAVIN.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12, 1774.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about two weeks ago, a Negroe LAD, named CATO, about 15 *years of age,* 4 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high, ſquare built; had on a hat that was painted, an oznenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, a claret coloured broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, and good ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* Ten Shillings *reward, paid by* WILLIAM TODD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington, on the 24th of Auguſt, at night, a dun HORSE, with a black mane and tail, a ſharp back and rump, with a brown liſt along his back, branded on the near ſhoulder W, ſhod before with old ſhoes, 7 *or* 8 *years old, about* 15 *hands high, paces, trots, and hand-gallops well when rode, and has good courage. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have* Three Pounds *reward, or* Thirty Shillings *for the horſe, if taken up ten miles from home, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

Auguſt 27, 1774. ‖ JOSEPH BENNETT.

WHEREAS William Dewees, Esq; High-sheriff of this county, hath advertised the sale of a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, the south corner of Black-horse-alley, on the 5th of September next, as the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased: now I do hereby give notice to all persons intending to purchase said premises, that the said Richard Robinson, in his life time, and before the said premises were any way incumbered, conveyed the same to me, by a deed duly executed and recorded, subject to a ground rent of 50l. per annum, which is all the interest belonging to the said Richard Robinson, at the time of his death, in the said messuage and lot of land. ¶ 1 w. ISAAC COREN.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Solebury township, Bucks county, on the 22d of this instant August, two Dutch servants, viz. *Cornelius Snell,* and *Leena* his wife, imported late from Hamburg, the man about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, long visaged, brown complexion, slender built, talks broken English; he has been used to the sea, and is expected to seek employment as a sailor, or a cooper on board vessels, or along wharffs; had on, and took with him, nankeen jacket and breeches, Russia sheeting shirt and trowsers, felt hat, thread stockings, and good shoes. The woman 23 years of age, rather short in stature, brown complexion, dark eyes, and round faced; had on, and took with her, an old quilt and petticoat, fine apron, laced cap, and good shoes. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any goal or prison, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or *Forty Shillings* for either of them, with reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JONATHAN INGHAM.

All masters of vessels are requested not to harbour or carry them off.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of the best white clay, for sugar-house use, or sugar-boilers, or to stand fire. Any one wanting, by sending their orders, shall be served in the best manner, for country use, or put in hogsheads for the West-Indies, or elsewhere.

Also a sloop, of between 3 and 400 barrels burthen in the hold, 3 years old, built chiefly of mulberry and wild cherry.---- And also a wood-boat or flat, that carries about 14 cords of wood, with sails and rigging in good order; the mast strikes, to go under bridges. For terms of sale, apply to JOHN TOWERS, in Water-street, near South-street. ¶

RUN away, on the night of the 22d of July last, from John Porter, Inn-keeper, in Whitpain township, Philadelphia county, an Irish servant girl, named Margaret Kelly, *of a middle stature, thick set, stoops as she walks, has black hair, full faced, some what pitted with the small-pox, and appears to be about 22 years of age; had on, and took with her, one striped linen long gown, one lincey short gown, two lincey petticoats, one check apron, a blue and white cotton handkerchief, other clothes uncertain; it is strongly suspected that she has some acquaintances in or near Philadelphia, with whom she will endeavour to screen or conceal herself, by changing her apparel and her name. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her in any goal, so that her master may get her again, shall have* THREE DOLLARS *reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* JOHN PORTER. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Franconia township, Philadelphia county, on the 15th of August instant, a servant boy, named Henry Frocher, *speaks the Hanoverian language chiefly, where it is supposed he was born, is about* 16 *years old, and about* 5 *feet* 3 *inches high, walks knock-kneed, is pale faced, and has yellowish hair, has been only about a year in America, when I bought him out of a ship at Philadelphia; had on, when he went off, a pale coloured camblet jacket, lined with red shaloon in the sleeves, tow trowsers and shirt, felt hat, and a pair of new shoes, with steel buckles in them, and a pair of yarn stockings; and took with him a check handkerchief, with yellow spots. Whoever takes up the said servant, and commits him to any of his Majesty's goals, so that I get him again, hall have* FIVE POUNDS *reward, paid by*

¶ JACOB LIGHTY.

RUN away, last night, from the Subscriber, living in New-Castle hundred and county, near the Red-lion, an Irish servant man, named JOHN TURNER, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, a little pock-pitted, wears his own long fair hair, which he keeps plaited and tied up, and is a pretty good scholar: Had on, when he went away, a coarse tow shirt and trowsers, two linen ditto, a short nankeen coat, a coarse wool hat, old buckskin breeches, new double soaled shoes, with brass buckles, and a pair of worsted stockings. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his Master may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS, if taken in the county, and TEN POUNDS, if taken out of it, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 6, 1774. § JOHN JAQUET.

Woolwich Township, Glouceſter County, Auguſt 23, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to BENJAMIN MOSES CLAVA, either on bonds, bills, book debts or otherwise, are desired to come and pay or settle the same within a month after date, and those that have any demands against him, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, as he intends to remove this fall to live in Philadelphia.

N. B. The subscriber has to let for a term of years, a new two story house, which he now lives in, and has kept shop in that or near it for several years past; it is well situated for trade, as it lays on the great road leading from Glouceſter to Salem, about one mile from navigable water, there is ten acres of good land belonging to it, all in good fence and cleared, a young orchard of apples, pairs, peaches and plumbs, a good stone cellar under the house, a pump of good water by the door, and several other buildings, such as stables, hay-house, barrack, cart shed, and sundry other conveniences, too tedious to mention. It will suit either a tradesman or shopkeeper, on account of its convenient situation.

¶ BENJAMIN MOSES CLAVA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE STAGE, some time ago established, between the city of *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore-Town,* by the way of *New-Castle* and *Charles-Town,* is and shall be continued, and the greatest care, regularity and punctuality, will be observed by the Proprietors.

JOSEPH TATLOW's Stage-boat sets off from the *Crooked Billet Wharff,* in *Philadelphia,* every Sunday; *PATRICK HAMILTON*'s Stage-waggon leaves *New-Castle* every Tuesday morning, and always arrives at *Charles-Town* early in the evening of the same day, and the said *Hamilton*'s Stage-boat sets off from *Charles-Town* every Wednesday morning, and frequently (if not always) arrives at *Baltimore* the same day, or early on Thursday. The Stage-boat returns from the County-wharff, in *Baltimore-Town,* every Saturday morning, and stops at *Fell*'s-*Point* a couple of hours. Every Monday morning the Stage waggon leaves *Charles-Town,* and every Tuesday morning the Stage-boat leaves *New-Castle.* Our Waggons are covered with oil-cloth, with curtains and hanging seats, extremely easy and convenient for passengers. When the conveniencies of this Stage, and the distance by land and water are considered, we presume the judicious will be of opinion, that is is more eligible than any Stage hitherto erected between *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore-Town,* as we can perform it, from *Philadelphia* to *New-Castle,* a tide sooner than the other Stages, so that the passengers are very seldom a night on the water. The whole expence of a passenger is only *Eleven Shillings*; luggage in proportion. *Auguſt* 27, 1774.

Philadelphia county, Kingsess, Auguſt 17, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Dutch servant lad, named Caspar Fince, 18 *years of age, about* 5 *feet high, has short reddish curled hair, small blue eyes, a freckled face. Had on, an old felt hat, a white red spotted handkerchief, an old white swanskin jacket (mended before) with white metal buttons, homespun shirt, tow trowsers, and old shoes, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

Lancaster goal, Auguſt 23, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to take notice, that I intend prefering a petition to the Honourable House of Representatives of the Freemen of the province of Pennsylvania, at their next sitting, viz. on the 19th day of September next, for an act for the relief of my person from imprisonment. These are therefore to notify you to appear before that Honourable House, on the 20th day of the same month, and offer your objections, if any you have, why the act should not pass.

I am, gentlemen,
Your humble servant,

¶ *JOHN SPORE.*

GARDEN SEEDS, Wholesale and Retail, of an extensive variety and goodness in kind, to suit this or any other climate, to be had of the subscriber, at his house in Newtown township, Glouceſter county, also at his covered stall, the upper end of the Jersey market, in Philadelphia, on every market day; where captains of vessels, or others, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded, whose favours past are thankfully acknowledged; amongst which collection are the following, colliflower; colliflower brocolow; artichokes; blue brocolow; early Yorkshire cabbage, sugar-loaf ditto; sugar-loaf savoy, green ditto; best head cabbage; long orange carrots, lemon carrots; salmon radishes, short top ditto; cale seed, Dutch ditto; flat turnips, Hanover ditto; winter ditto; Jerusalem cabbage turnip; early Dutch ditto; Silesia lettuce, cabbage ditto, green coat ditto; parsnips; red onions, Portugal ditto; asparagus; sage; marjoram; summer savory; cucumbers, Turkey ditto; cantelope melon, Turkey ditto; endive; selery; saffron; parsley; peppergrass; red pepper; pot marigolds; scurvy-grass; fennel; caraway; coleander; rase parsley; balm; flower seeds, of many kinds; marrowfat pease, Spanish morats ditto, green hastons ditto, Charlotte dwarf ditto, dwarf marrowfat ditto; dwarf pease, sugar ditto; snap short beans, quail ditto, hotspur ditto; French beans, white ditto, white blossom ditto, valentine ditto; early white beans, early black-eyed ditto, windsor ditto, Masslagan ditto; hemp seed; Canary seed; boiling beans, and pease of all sorts, &c. &c. RICHARD COLLINS, Gardiner. ¶

CHARLES CIST,

PRESENTS his Service to instruct young Gentlemen in the German and Latin Languages, or in either of them, and acquaints the Public, that he intends to commence his Lectures at the Beginning of the Month of October next. As it will be necessary, with respect to the Age and Proficiency of the Scholars, to form Classes and fix Hours, for this Purpose he requests that those who will employ him in this Business, would be pleased to give him some Notice thereof beforehand. He is to be spoke with at Mr. HENRY MILLER's, Printer, in Race-street. ¶

A FULLING-MILL, to be lett for a term of years, in Cumberland county, near Shippensburg, with a good frame house, stone chimney, two fire-places, and well finished, with a quantity of rich bottom land and meadow ground, some of which is cleared and fenced; it is in as good a place for the fulling business, as any in the three counties, and good pay; all things belonging to said mill in good order. Likewise a good two story large stone house, in Shippensburg, for a public house, and 30 acres of clear land, within ¾ of a mile of said town, and more to be cleared, with said house to be lett for a term of years. Apply to JAMES M'CALL, in Shippensburg. ¶

JOSEPH BARTH,

Living at BETHLEHEM, in the county of NORTHAMPTON, in PENNSYLVANIA,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has begun printing cotton and linen with variety of colours. His colours stand washing as well as any imported from Europe, and in case of failure he promises to take no payment. He has moreover the satisfaction to assure his customers, that his colours are in no respect pernicious to the cotton or linen, which is not the case in most of the imported prints. He hopes for the encouragement of the public, and will endeavour to deserve it by his assiduity to give satisfaction to his customers, and will procure the most fashionable patterns. His present forms are patterns for gowns, bed-covers, &c. Whoever will favour him with their custom, and will bring cotton or linen fit to be printed, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rate. He also sells printed cotton and linen for the lowest prices. ‖ 5 *W.*

N. B. Said *Joseph Barth* dyes cotton yarn red, in beauty equal and by many trials supposed as lasting as the best Turkey yarn.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Lurgan township, Cumberland county, and province of Pennsylvania, a Scotch servant lad, named JOHN LOW, about 20 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, short black hair, with a mark of a sore on his right cheek, and like a ring-worm sore on his jaws; speaks broad Scotch, and says he is a wheelwright by trade; had on an old beaver hat, old blue cloth jacket, short wide trowsers, light blue stockings, and an old blanket coat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

July 8, 1774. ‖ JOHN TATE.

Queen Ann's county, Maryland, Auguſt 22, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 18th instant, an indented servant man, named RALPH ADAMS, a joiner by trade, born in England, a short well set fellow, with light brown hair, and very thick lips, he stoops in the neck when walking, and steps quick, is very talkative and stammers something in his speech, is an artful fellow, fond of drink, and will both swear and lie; went away meanly clad with only a country linen shirt and trowsers, old hat, and a brown jacket with sleeves. Whoever takes up and secures him in any goal, so as he may be had again, if taken in this province, TEN DOLLARS, if out, the above reward, paid by ¶ JOHN MECONEKIN.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Time of an English Servant Man, who has above three Years to serve, by Trade a Shoemaker, makes both Mens and Womens Shoes. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

LOST about the latter end of July last, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a brass clasp, containing about Five Shillings in cash, one Gold Ring, together with several instruments of writing, of no value to any person but the Owner. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to ISRAEL JACOBS, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, ASAPH WILLSON, Tavern-keeper, in Frankford, or ROBERT LEWIS, Miller, at Pennypack-bridge, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward. ¶

Briſtol Borough, Auguſt 23, 1774.

WHEREAS *my wife* JANE, *by her imprudent conduct, has rendered my cohabiting with her any longer extremely difficult and uneasy; I am therefore under the disagreeable necessity of thus forewarning all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.* ¶ DAVID DAVIS.

Province of Pennsylvania, ss.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY; ALL and every Person and Persons whomsoever, possessed of the true Bills of Credit, dated the 1st Day of March, 1769, under the Denomination of EIGHT SHILLINGS, TWELVE SHILLINGS, THIRTY SHILLINGS, and SIXTY SHILLINGS (issued by an Act of Assembly of this Province, passed February 18, 1769) are hereby notified to bring them to the Subscriber, in Philadelphia, without Delay, in order to have them exchanged, agreeable to the Direction of the said Act; and unless this Notice be complied with, those who detain them will be in Danger of losing an Opportunity of receiving the Value of such Bills.

OWEN JONES, Provincial Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss. JULY 26, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and settle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-house, on the fifth day of September next, at 9 o' clock in the morning, to attend that business; and purpose to proceed on the same, by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is finished. The several county Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective accompts prepared for examination and adjustment, at the time and place aforesaid. And all such who shall fail therein, or neglect to produce their accounts and vouchers, before the 16th of the same month [at which time it is intended to settle the Provincial Treasurer's Accompts] must expect the Committee will be under the necessity of REPORTING such NEGLECT to the Assembly, at their next meeting.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1774.

TO BE SOLD, BY WILLIAM RIGDEN, PAINTER,

In Second-street, opposite the New-market,

CHOICE LINSEED OIL, lately imported from Holland, at the following Prices, viz. by the Cask at 5*s.* 10*d.* per Gallon, by the ten Gallons at 6*s.* 3*d.* and by the single Gallon at 6*s.* 6*d.* per Gallon. †

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-street, purposes to leave this city in a short time, and is determined to sell off his large stock of goods remarkably cheap, for cash only, consisting of a large assortment of DRY GOODS and CROCKERY, some of the particulars of which are as follows, viz.

SUPER and superfine, second and low priced broadcloths; Wiltons, coatings, bearskins, baizes, half-thicks; red, scarlet and white flannel; spotted swanskin, rattinets and shaloons; russels, calimancoes, single and double damasks, durants, tammies, bird-eye stuffs, camblets, cambletees, saggathies, Scotch plaids, masquerades, lustered poplins, hair-bines, crapes, briliants and grazets; Wilton and Scotch carpets, carpeting by the yard, fustians, superfine white and cloth coloured jeans; sattinets, royal ribb, and superfine white German cord; black lasting, and serge denim; superfine silk striped damascus, red printed striped linen, plain and striped bengals and searsucker, black and cloth coloured India taffety; black and cloth coloured sattins, half sattins and peelong; black paduasoy, figured and plain white farsnet; cloth coloured, striped and changeable mantuas; English and India persians, of different colours; a great variety of silk handkerchiefs; bandanoe, barcelona, romal, &c. red and purple, printed, map, and fancy cambrick handkerchiefs; cotton romal ditto; blue, and blue and red checked ditto; silk and linen checked ditto; plain and figured silk gauze; bordered gauze handkerchiefs; kenting and lawn aprons; kenting and lawn handkerchiefs; flowered and plain lawns; cambricks, muslins, chints, calicoes and cottons; fine and coarse Irish linens; brown hollands; brown and white Irish sheeting, brown and white Russia ditto; dowlas, ravens duck, ozenbrigs, hessens, crocus, white and brown tickings, striped tickings, English and Flanders bed-ticks; superfine, yard wide, ⅞, and apron wide cotton checks; ⅞ linen checks and stripes; striped hollands; a neat assortment of table-cloths, different sizes and patterns; figured dimities; Marseilles quilting diaper and toweling; mens marbled and white, ribbed and plain silk hose; mens and boys brown and white thread hose; womens and girls white thread and cotton hose; mens, womens, boys, and girls worsted hose; breeches patterns, both silk and worsted; mens beaver and purple leather gloves; mens thread ditto; womens white thread and cotton mitts; womens black, white, and cloth coloured silk ditto; black and cloth coloured worsted ditto; white and purple, plain and flowered black leather gloves and mitts; white Scotch threads; Taylors coloured threads and trimmings; a large assortment of crewels, canvass, ribbons, ferrits, tapes, binding, bobbin, playing cards, pins, Tulley garters; plated, Pinchbeck, gilt, brass, steel, and japanned shoe and knee buckles; brass, leather, paper, and glass ink-pots; scissars, table-knives and forks, pen-knives, sleeve buttons, snuff boxes, watch chains, hand steelyards; snuffers, japanned and plain tin extinguishers; common, temple, and green glass spectacles; silver capt razors, hard metal tea-spoons; ivory, horn, and crooked combs; cane, bone, and ivory mounted fans; blond and thread lace, black and cloth coloured snail, gimp, fringe and ermine; garnet necklaces; Whitechapel and Glovers needles; an assortment of china, glass, and enamelled and plain Queens ware, delph bowls, and a large assortment of books and stationary.

N. B. Those that stand indebted to him, above the time agreed on, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise he is determined to put their accounts into an Attorney's hands, to be sued for immediately, without respect of persons. 6 W.

THE best Muscovado SUGARS in hogsheads, tierces, and barrels; Montserratt, Barbados, and Tortola RUM; rice, Carolina foal leather, beaver, deer-skins, indigo, coffee, and Carolina reeds, just imported, and to be sold by

BRIGHT AND PECHIN,

At their store, in Water-street, about mid-way between Race and Vine-streets. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the 22d of September next,

THE Wet and Dry Goods Houses and Stores at Kennet Square; the extensive trade that has been and may be carried on at this place is so well known, that it is unnecessary to mention any thing farther. For terms, apply to

Kennet Square, July 25, 1774. J. MUSGRAVE.

☞ Wanted, a neat four year old Bay Gelding for a match, he must be full 15 hands high, well and genteelly made; also a very neat young Gelding for a hackney, he must be of a good size, well gaited, of a lofty carriage, free from stumbling and starting, of good courage, and pace easy, for which a good price will be given. A few common horses on hand for sale, by

¶ J. MUSGRAVE.

Auguſt 2, 1774.

WHEREAS my wife MARY hath eloped from me, I therefore warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. JAMES PAULHILL. ¶

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